THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, fo $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted. Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

North Carolina Six Per Cent State Stocks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C.,
July 10th, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A.M., 11th of August next, for the purchase of the following State Bonds issued by the State of North Carolina:

$80,000, dated January 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$15,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running thirty years.
$5,000, dated July 1st, 1855, and running twenty years.
And $129,000 dated July 1st, 1855, and running ten years.

If these bonds are not all sold on that day, the advertisement will continue until the 1st September, and if all not then sold, it will be continued until the 15th September.

They will be issued in sums of $1,000 each, and will have coupons attached for interest at six per cent per annum, payable the 1st days of January and July.

Both principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the purchaser prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of this State.

They are exempted from taxation for any purpose whatever.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids with the accrued interest in either the Bank of the Republic, New York, the Bank of the State of N. C., or the Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

The right of accepting such bids in whole or in part as may be deemed most advantageous to the State, is reserved.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the State.

D. W. COURTS,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, July 10, 1855. 68—td.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT,	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President*,
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary*,
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer*,
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CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
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RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, }
W. W. HOLDEN, } *Executive Committee.*
CHARLES B. ROOT, }
J. HERSMAN, *General Agent.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair held in Baltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills and Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300 to 1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Bells, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large let of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.

S. MARCH.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

THE NORTH CAROLINA ARATOR.—THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a journal, in the City of Raleigh, to be devoted to the great interests of the Farmers and Mechanics of North Carolina, under the above title. It will be issued monthly, in a neat and convenient form for reading and preservation, at one dollar per annum, *payable in advance.*

A leading object of the ARATOR will be to select from the numerous periodicals of the country whatever may be deemed solid and good, well suited to our section, and calculated to aid our Farmers and Mechanics in the march of improvement. The results of experience among our own citizens will also be carefully sought and brought to light, and the contributions of our most enterprising and skillful practical men given to the public, with a summary of general news and the state of the markets.

The true policy and interests of North Carolina will always be our motto: and if the friends of the cause of improvement shall be disposed to favor the enterprise, we respectfully solicit their names, and their aid in procuring subscribers.

Our friends will please forward all the names they can get by the 1st of February, and keep the Prospectus for further efforts. Payment will be required on receipt of the first number, which, if encouraged, will be issued by the 1st of March.

THOS. J. LEMAY.

Raleigh, January 1, 1855. 19—

EATON'S PRACTICAL FORMS.

THE ABOVE WORK IS STILL FOR SALE AT THE Book Store of the subscriber in Raleigh. It contains most of the forms which members of the bar will be likely to need in their practice, and which Clerks of the County and Superior Courts will have occasion to use in the discharge of their official duties. The forms contained in the volume are considered by good judes to be concise, plain, and accurate, and have been and may continue to be used with entire safety. The work has been a popular one with legal profession, and has been highly recommended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and by other eminent jurist in the State. The Judges of the Supreme Court have expressed the opinion that the offices of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts throughout the State ought to be furnished with the book.

Price $4. Postage 28 cents. Persons at a distance remitting the price and postage, will be supplied.

W. L. POMEROY.

July 9th, 1855. 67.—
☞ Register and Star will please copy.

MUSTER ROLLS OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812, detached from the N. C. Militia in 1812 and '14, published in pursuance of Resolutions of the General Assembly, of Jan. 28, 1851, under the direction of the Adjutant General.

Copies of this work may be obtained by addressing the subscriber. Price one dollar, free of postage.

CH. C. RABOTEAU.

Raleigh, May 4, 1855. 47—

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY JULY 18, 1855. No. 68

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS ARE now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes; Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete; Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete; Parker, Turbine and other water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles; Horse powers of various patterns; Rice Field Pumps and Engines; Mill Irons; Level's Corn and Cob Crushers; Rice Thrashers; Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.

Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c., The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.

Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.

A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise, in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 22, 1855. 35—tf.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER IS pleased to inform the public that his CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA MEDICINE affords more prompt relief in the various affections of the Bowels, and consequently more satisfaction to all who have used it, than any other Medicine ever offered to the public. The following are among many testimonials of its efficacy:

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take much pleasure in adding my testimony to others in favor of your remedy for Bowel Affections, &c., having so frequently experienced its beneficial results in my own case, as well as in many others to whom I have given it. I carried a bottle of it with me to Baltimore, (and here permit me to say, I would as soon think of traveling without money as without this remedy,) and finding many among my acquaintances there, who were suffering with various forms of Bowel Affections, I gave it freely, and in NO INSTANCE did it fail to afford the MOST PROMPT AND DECIDED RELIEF, as it has done here. I congratulate you, and especially the public, on the discovery of a medicine which is better calculated to protect mankind and alleviate suffering, than any other ever brought before the people. L. T. SPIERS.

This is to certify that, some weeks back, I was taken with a violent Diarrhœa, which persisted for eight days. Being some sixty miles from home, I made use of all the remedies I could think of, but without affording any relief. On arriving at home, I was informed that Dr. R. H. Worthington had prepared a remedy for Cholera, &c., and was advised to use it. I did so, and to my astonishment, one single dose gave speedy and permanent relief, since which time I have used it frequently in my family; and in justice to the Doctor say, I consider it *much the most valuable Medicine* I have used in an experience of twenty years.

F. M. CAPEHART.

Murfreesboro', N. C., Oct. 2, '54.

Dr. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in recommending your Cholera Medicine to the public, and more especially since I have had personal experience and observation of its beneficial effects.

I have tried several remedies put up for Cholera, &c., but have never found such happy results from any as from your invaluable remedy. I have such unbounded confidence in its efficacy, that I am unwilling and will not leave home without a supply with me; and I regard it as one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Yours, truly,

W. P. BEAMAN.

WINDSOR, N. C., Sept. 19, '54.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON—Dear Sir: I have made some effort, and have succeeded in introducing your Medicine to the public, and I find it is taking very well indeed; and the result is, that I have nearly sold what you sent me. I therefore wish you would send me some more as soon as you can. * * * I have not the slightest doubt but that this Medicine is the very best remedy out for the disease for which it is recommended. I hope you will soon send me a supply, as I would not like to get entirely out of it.

Yours, truly,

GEORGE W. McGLAUGHON.

[From the Murfreesboro' Gazette.]

MSSRS. EDITORS: In looking over the last number of the Gazette, I found a communication from our friend, Mr. L. T. Spiers, recommending Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Mixture to the public, for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and other kindred diseases. Having experienced in my own case, the happy effects of its use, as well as other members of my family, I can safely say that I regard it as superior to any remedy we have ever used, in an experience of twenty years. I would, therefore, recommend it to every family, as an invaluable remedy, and every individual to procure a bottle and keep it by them in these times of cholera.

R. R. PARKER.

Murfreesboro', Aug 30, '54.

This is to certify that I have used Dr. R. H. Worthington's Cholera Medicine in my family for the last four or five weeks, in several cases of Bowel Complaint, so common in our vicinity, with invariable success. One of the cases was that of a negro child, some four or five months old, who was so emaciated by the effects of the disease, that its life was nearly despaired of, when my wife happened to think that she would try the Cholera Medicine, and did so with complete success, in less than forty-eight hours. I am thoroughly of opinion that no family should be without so fine a medicine.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of October, '54.

A. W. DARDEN.

MURFREESBORO', N. C.

Dr. R. H. WORTHINGTON: It affords us pleasure to say, that we have used your Cholera Diarrhœa Medicine for the last twelve months, and have found it invariably successful, in relieving speedily the cases in which we have had occasion to use it. We entertain a high appreciation of its value, and have no hesitation in expressing the opinion, that it will prove to be a valuable family medicine.

RICHARD G. COWPER.
B. F. SPIERS.

Oct. 17, 1854. 96—tf.
For sale by Williams & Haywood, Raleigh, N. C.

FROM WASHINGTON TO PORTSMOUTH AND BEAUFORT, N. C.

THE STEAMER AUTORIA, CAPT. JOSEPHUS WALLACE, will commence her regular trips between Washington and Beaufort, on Saturday, July 14th.

Leave Washington for Beaufort every Saturday morning at 5 o'clock, A. M., and leave Beaufort every Monday morning at 6 o'clock, A. M.

The Steamer will touch at Portsmouth going and returning. Fare to Portsmouth $2; to Beaufort $4; from Portsmouth to Beaufort $2. Meals extra.

Passengers from the Western part of the State will find this the most pleasant route to Beaufort, as they can take Cars from Goldsboro' or Weldon to Wilson, where they will take a first rate line of Stages, on a good Plank Road to Greenville, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and from Greenville to Washington they will take the fine Steamer Gov. Morehead, twenty-five miles to Washington.

BENJ. F. HANKS.

Washington, July 5th, 1855. 65—tf.

Jones' Sulphur and Chalybeate Springs,
WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN A HEALTHful and pleasant section of country, miles from Warrenton, and miles from Henderson, at each of which places hacks may always be found, ready to convey visitors to the Springs. The climate is salubrious, the medical qualities of the waters undoubted, as tested by an experience of fifteen years, and the accommodations, in all respects, good. The establishment is now open for the reception of guests.

TERMS.

For Board per month,	$25 00
" week,	9 00
" day,	1 50

For Children and Servants, HALF PRICE.

Persons remaining the whole season, say three months, will be charged at the rate of $20 per month, or $60 for the season.

A daily mail will be brought to the Springs throughout the season.

July 5, 1855. 1062—w4w.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.—RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 14th of May last, a negro man named TYRREL. He is about 19 years old, weighs 160 or 170 pounds, has rather a down look, when spoken to, and is a dark mulatto. He was raised in Chatham county, on Deep River, near the Gulf, and was purchased at the sale of Robert Palmer, deceased, by Jollee, Hanks & Co., and from them by me.

Also, on the 27th of June, a negro man BURKE, 25 years old, stout built and weighs about 180 pounds, a bright mulatto, with a very freckled face and hair inclined to be red. I will give twenty-five dollars for the apprehension and confinement of either of them, or fifty dollars for both, in any jail so that I can get them.

L. H. SANDERS.

Smithfield, July 6th, 1855. 68—tf.

A SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED. The undersigned wishes to engage in teaching about the first of July. He will graduate in June next. Satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications to take charge of a Classical and Mathematical school will be given. For further information address Dr. Wm. A. Smith, or the subscriber, at R. M. College, Va.

R. N. SLEDD.

May 15, 1855. 50—tf.

PREPARATION FOR THE FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN, 1854-'55 AT THE CLOTHING BAZAAR. Having completed the extensive additions to our wholesale department, which have been under contract the past season, have now the pleasure of announcing that both the lower and upper rooms of this *Mammoth Clothing Establishment* are well filled with the largest assortment of seasonable and *Fashionable Clothing* ever displayed at the same time in the Old Dominion. The firm invite especial attention to the quality, workmanship, style and price of their clothing, believing that in all respects it has unrivaled claims upon the attention of th Wholesale purchaser. Especial attenion is given at all times to the selection of sizes, so that the purchaser of a small stock will only have those sizes which fit the majority of customers, and leaving them with a clean stock at the close of the season.

Our stock comprises every thing properly belonging to the Ready made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing business, in part as follows:

French Black Dress and Frock Coats,	$18 to 35
English " " " "	14 to 20
American and German " "	6 to 15

Fancy, dress and frock coats of every desirable color, Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Beaver Sacks, half Sacks, Frocks and Paletots, varying in prices from three to twelve dollars.

Over Coats of every suitable style of goods in market, from the lowest to the finest grade.

Cloaks, Caledonians, Julieu and Talma.

PANTS—in our large and choice assortment may be found styles to suit all tastes, black Cassimere and French Doe Skin, also, French, English and American fancy and solid colors.

VESTS—Rich Plush, Velvet, Grenedine, Florentine and Baratha Silk, Cashmere, Imitation Cashmere, Blue and Fancy Cloth, Black and Fancy Satin, Farmer's Satin, with a large assortment of party and wedding vests, not surpassed by any establishment.

Our *Furnishing Establishment* is well supplied with everything pertaining to that branch of the business, as Gloves, Shirts, Collars, black and fancy Cravats, Stocks, Scarfs, Drawers, Money Belts, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. Our prices will be uniform and as low as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the Northern cities.

To the *cash* and *prompt paying* purchaser we solicit a call to examine our stock before making their purchases.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Clothing Bazaar, cor. Syc. and Dock st.

Petersburg, September 5, 1854. 88—

LEATHER FOR SPRING E SALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
" Band Leather,

Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by

JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

A VALUABLE PLNATATION FOR SALE. Wishing to remove South, I will sell on favorable terms, the plantation on which I now reside, formerly owned by the late Henry J. G. Ruffin, containing about 1,500 acres on Contentnea creek, where the Wayne and Greene lines unite with that of Edgecombe. A large portion of this plantation is rich bottom land; not subject to overflow, and is well adapted to the production of cotton and corn. This plantation is favorably situated, being within seven miles of Black Creek Depot, on the W. R. R. and within five miles of the Greenville Plank Road, and has been long kn[illegible] the most valuable in this portion of the S[illegible]

E. RUFFIN.

1—swtf.

Blacksmithing, Horse-Shoeing, &c.

EDWARD YARBROUGH, Jr., HAVING erected a new Blacksmith Shop at the corner of Hargett and Wilmington St's., is prepared to have all work in the above line executed with care and dispatch. The well known *Jim Atkins*, with competent assistants, being permanently engaged, he is enabled to have the animals entrusted to his care shod in a workmanlike manner.

Raleigh, May 20, 1854. 54—tf.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale her place of residence in Wake County, N. C., situated five miles West of Raleigh, immediately on the Central Rail Road. The DWELLING is a very large and convenient one, handsomely situated. The outhouses are good, consisting of the Printing Office Buildings, Kitchen, Ice-house, Barn, Stables, &c., &c. There is a Well of excellent water, with a chain pump. Also a great variety of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, etc.

The Tract of Land contains 130 acres—60 acres of which is cleared and susceptible of a high state of improvement—some 20 acres being good meadow land. Other lands, if wanted, may be purchased adjoining.

In consideration of its healthful and convenient location, and many valuable improvements, it is in every respect desirable as a place of residence.

Any persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises for themselves at as early a day as practicable. G. MEREDITH.

Dec. 20 1854. 8—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,

WOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.

March 24, 1854. 37—

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE COUNTY OF CRAVEN.—In accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company," the *County of Craven* has subscribed to the Capital Stock of said company, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In order to meet the instalments which may be due, and which may hereafter become due on said subscription, the said County proposes to negotiate a loan or loans, to be secured by the bonds of the County.

By the order directing the issue of said bonds, they will bear interest at the rate of *six per centum per annum*, payable *semi-annually* at the "Merchant's Bank of Newbern," or at the "Fulton Bank of New York," at the option of the holder. These bonds will be redeemable on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and not before, without the consent of the holder. The bonds will be issued with *Coupons* attached, which will render the collection of the interest simple and easy.

The security upon which the said bonds will be based, will be the real estate and taxable polls of the County of Craven. The present assessed *cash value of the real estate* of the county, is one million one hundred and nine thousand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, and the *number of taxable polls* is three thousad five hundred and eighty-two.

Proposals for said loan will be received, and all other necessary information upon this subject will be furnished by the subscribers, on application to them at Newbern.

GEORGE GREEN, }
GEO. S. STEVENSON, } Agents for Craven County.

Newbern, Sept. 15, 1854.—93—tf Register will please copy

10,000 FANS.—DURING THE COMING warm weather the Ladies will find our Fans quite comfortable. We have any quantity of them from 3 cents to $25. Here you can suit your fancy.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

AMERICAN FARMER.

A NEW VOLUME COMMENCES WITH the JULY Number, just issued, and now is the time to commence the subscription which is continued at $1 per annum; 6 copies for $5; 13 for $10 and 30 for $20. The Volume just commenced is the 37th of this standard work, and the publishers feel warranted in saying that it still maintains a character second to none of the numerous publications which have subsequently sprung into existence. It is peculiarly devoted to the interests of the Farmers and Planters of the Middle, Southern and South western States, to whom an appeal is made to extend its circulation—the very small amount of the subcription ($1) placing it in the power of every owner of an acre of land, to take it. Address,

S. SANDS & WORTHINGTON,
No. 128 Baltimore street
Baltimore, Md.

GUANO AND FARMER'S GENERAL AGENCY.

We are agents for the supply of Guano to Farmers and Planters. Our supplies are direct from the ships or warehouses of the Peruvian Agent in this city. Our terms are $1 per ton commission for purchessing, marking and shipping. We purchase Implements and Machinery, and all other supplies for Farmers, at a very reasonable commission.

July 6, 1855. 65—3t.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OWING TO THE FAILURE OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Beaufort to make the subscription of that Town to the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road, in accordance with the resolution of the Directors, in regard to the Eastern Terminus of the Road, the period for receiving proposals for the work between Newbern and Beaufort, will not be closed on to-morrow the 28th as advertised, but will be suspended for a few weeks, when the estimates will be prepared for the lines to Carolina City and Shepherd's Point, and proposals invited for the work upon the lines also at some future day, of which due notice will be given.

N. B.—Those proposals already sent in will not be opened until the day above referred to.

JOHN D. WHITFORD, *President.*
W. BEVERHOUT THOMPSON, *Chief Engineer.*

July 6, 1855. 65—6t.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.

At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.

JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. T. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.

DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W. J. McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensborough; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.

All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.

August 6, 1854. 75—tf

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

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Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*

Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

5,200 ACRES of TURPENTINE Land FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a tract of Pine Land containing about 5,200 acres, situated in Onslow county, adjoining the New Hanover county line. The Holly Shelter road from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Richlands, runs through it. There are 11 crops of Boxes on the land now in successful working condition, a Turpentine Still, capable of running 80 barrels, a Dwelling House, Store and Warehouse, Cooper's and Blacksmiths shops, Barns, Stables, Negro Houses, and in fact every thing necessary for the prosecution of the business; 16 mules, 6 waggons, timber carriages, &c., stock of cattle and hogs. The produce of the land is hauled 9 miles to navigable water for flat boats at all seasons of the year. The timber is hauled 5½ miles to a Creek. There is a considerable quantity of good timber on the land, and lightwood for making tar in abundance.

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Wilmington, N. C.

September 16, 1854. 86—tf.

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eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(BY TWO-HORSE HACK,)—
eaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

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Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
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Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
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(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

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Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

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Fudge Doings—by Ike Marvel.
Woolfert's Roost—by Washington Irving.

For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 2, 1855. 29—

NEW BOOKS.—A REFUTATION OF MILNER'S "End of Controversies,"—by John H. Hopkins, D. D., L. L. D., Bishop of Vermont.
Mile Stones in our Life Journey.—by Sam'l Osgood.
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Memoirs of the Life, Exile, and Conversations of the Emperor Napoleon,—by the Count DeLas Cases; 4 vols. 12 mo.
Party Leaders,—by Jos. G. Baldwin, author of "The Flush Times."
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For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.

March 2, 1855. 29—

FISH! FISH!—W. H. PUTNEY HAS JUST RECEIVED, at the Fish and Provision Store
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which he will sell cheap for cash or barter for Bacon, Lard or Flour.

He also has for sale nice articles of Bacon Hams, Lard Flour,—indeed, most all the articles usually kept in a Provision Store.

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May 15, 1855. 51—tf.

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Febuary 1st, 1855. 22—1y.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Standard.

Discussion at Laws'—the Big Potatoe Peeled!

Messrs. Editors:—On Saturday last, a gathering of the people of Wake took place at Laws' Store, for the purpose of hearing addresses from Maj. Wilder, Quentin Busbee, Esq., and others, who were invited there by the Democratic Club of that precinct. And as it is probable that you and your readers might like to know what transpired, in the absence of anything better on the subject, I send you the following account of the proceedings.

The attendance was numerous; and at twelve o'clock the meeting was called to order by George Thompson, Esq., who briefly stated an arrangement made by the Club, by which all the speakers invited might have an opportunity of being heard. It was decided that Maj. Wilder should lead and occupy one hour and a half, and the advocate of the Know-Nothing party—who had expressed a desire to be represented there—should have two hours to reply. That was the arrangement they had made, and which they wished to see carried out. But he understood that Mr. Rayner, who attended as the Know-Nothing champion, objected to being limited; therefore the arrangement now was, that Maj. Wilder should occupy one hour and a half and Mr. Rayner should have just as much time as he required. Mr. Rayner interposed, and stated that when he was invited there, he did not think he was coming to a Democratic Club; if he had known it, he would not have been there. He said he would not address a Democratic Club. Let the club get through their speaking, and then, if he thought proper, he would address those who chose to listen to him. Whereupon, Maj. Wilder—lest there should be any slipping off, and lest it might be said there had been an attempt to take an advantage in any respect—suggested that the club suspend its organization, and that an open meeting be at once formed. He knew some of the tricks of the Know-Nothing orators, one of which was to suffer no reply when it could possibly be avoided—as in the case of Mr. Miller, in his so-called reply to Mr. Branch, at Raleigh. If Mr. Rayner thought proper to abuse the privilege extended to him on that occasion, let him do so. The meeting would be able to judge. He (Maj. W.) would confine himself to the time suggested by the Club. Mr. W. A. Allen, a member of the Club, moved an adrjournment, which was carried, and Maj. Wilder poceeded with his speech.

He asked the indulgence and patient attention of the meeting, as he was suffering from a severe cold. Besides, he labored under the disadvantage of meeting the great *I am* of Know-Nothingism—the terror of all who dared to gainsay the doctrines of Sam. There was one thing, however, he wished to impress upon the minds of his hearers—which was, that *he* (Maj. W.,) had no sinister motive in coming before them that day. He had been honored by the people of Wake far beyond his expectations. He was poor and unknown when he first appeared before them—many of them asking the question, Who is he?—and had been uniformly honored with their confidence. He should never forget the kindness and support which had been so repeatedly extended towards him. But he had nothing more to ask at the hands of the people of Wake. He gave them timely notice he could not be their representative again. And he did so, in order that they might have ample time to fix upon his successor. He would again take his post as a private. But whether leader or follower, he would never desert the great Democratic standard. The Constitution of his country and those great principles would always keep his affections from wandering after strange gods.

Mr. Rayner had said that he had been challenged there by him (Maj. W.) It was true. Why did he challenge him? Some short time ago, Mr. Rayner, at the Court House in Raleigh, had expressed a great desire to meet some of the "big dogs" of the Democratic party. He would like to get hold of some of them. *But if he could do no better he would like to get hold of Wilder!* (Mr. Rayner here remarked that he did not remember to have used the word "dogs," but admitted the substance of the remark.) Well, Maj. W. continued, he did not fear to meet Mr. Rayner. He rather liked the idea of gratifying his desire; and little "dog" though he might be considered by Mr. R., he thought that by the time he had got done with *him*, he would not be over anxious to hunt for the "big dogs."

And now, Messrs. Editors, began the *peeling* of the "Big Potatoe." I use the term "Big Potatoe" out of compliment to Mr. Rayner. For as he denounced the Democrats as "small potatoe politicians"—Irish at that—so I presume he is the *opposite*—in other words a "Big Potatoe" politician. But I wish to caution your readers against carrying this comparison too far. If, for instance, they should be led to examine the Large Potatoe internally, and should there find a *hollowness* or a *rottenness*—they might impiously infer that———but no, I don't think they would *dare* do so. As a matter of course I do not. "Men," says Shakespear, "should be what they seem"—so should Big Potatoes. We will take it for granted that they are so, and so proceed. Well, now commenced the peeling of the "Big Potatoe." I don't intend to flatter Maj. Wilder. I don't believe he knows much of me, nor am I much acquainted with him. And I say—what was palpable—that a more thorough skinning no poor devil of a potatoe ever got than did get the "Big Potatoe" on that occasion. In reference to the contemptuous terms in which Mr. Rayner chose to speak of him on the occasion referred to, Maj. Wilder said he did not complain. For when he reflected upon the malignant assault made by the same gentleman upon the executive of the nation—when he saw by the public prints that a brutal mob, collected from the purlieus of Washington city, had been so much incited, by the, at least, intemperate language of Mr. Rayner, as to surround the executive mansion, and, in hearing of his wife and children, grossly insult the chief magistrate of the nation—when he reflected that such men as Jeff. Davis whose career upon the battle-fields of his country was *not* marked by dishonor—Cushing, Campbell, Marcy, Dobbin and the rest—when these could be called "whipt curs" and the President of the Union a "pimp"—why *he* should not complain of being called a "small potatoe" or even a "little dog." For that disgraceful scene in Washington city, and for his language towards President Pierce and his cabinet, he arraigned Mr. Rayner before the tribunal of the great American people. However he may attempt to justify such conduct, of the *people's* verdict there could be no doubt. He would remind Mr. Rayner of the disastrous consequences of the frog's attempt to swell himself to the dimensions of the ox. He had better take care.

Maj. Wilder asked, Where was the great Whig party? and proceeded to give its history under its various guises. Where were the leaders of that party, who so glorified it, and claimed that it was everything? Gone? Not exactly. He tore off the shallow humbug of *Foreignism and Catholicism* from the face of Sam, and there the old thing was, not a whit more attractive than before. It was no Whig trick, this Know-Nothingism! O no. Did the Know-Nothings ever run a candidate in opposition to a regularly nominated Whig? Not a solitary instance could be pointed to. It would not do to point him to such gentlemen as John Kerr, who refused to connive at their political rascality. Puryear was one of the stripe they loved. *He* was not a member of the order, and yet he was good enough for them. No Whig trick! Not it. Hear the Richmond *Whig*, a few days after the election of Mr. Wise—I quote from the Raleigh *Register* of the 6th ult. The article is headed by the Register thus:—"Plain talk with much truth in it." The *Whig* says:

"* * * Here we have been struggling for long, long years, in the attempt to free this blessed old Commonwealth from the pestilential poison of Locofocoism, and to break down the arrogance and crush the spirit of that hateful oligarchy of the Richmond Junto. Year after year we have met in the shock of battle. But numbers, not confidence in the justice of the cause, determine the issue of a political contest. For the first time an important breach was made in the ranks of the enemy—and yet, instead of charging the more vigorously, there were found men who called themselves *Whigs*, who either retired sullenly from the field or basely and ignominiously deserted to the opposition!

"* * You are, each of you, a political *folo de se*. You have not only proved traitors to your principles and party, but you have been your own political executioners.

"* * Far better had it been that you had deserted to the opposition and assumed its name as well as practiced its tactics."

If that was not strong language to a party *who had no candidate to vote for*, then there is no meaning in words. "Baseness and ignominy!"—to men who refused to do the bidding of a midnight cabal; and then charging them with being "traitors to their *principles* and *party*!" Whose principles—what party? *Whig* principles were not spoken of in that campaign, and, according to the showing of Messrs. Rayner & Co., the Whig *party* was dead! The humbug won't do. Honest men of *all* parties cannot be gulled by the cant of political mountebanks.

The Catholic and Foreign question Maj. Wilder summarily settled. He did not think the men who talked so louldy of the dangers of these influences were honest in their fears. It was but a tub to the whale. The Democratic party were not the advocates of foreign paupers or criminals, nor were they the apologists of the Romish church. The Know-Nothing party, in truth, was the only one that ever *invited* foreigners and Catholics to our shores—"offering," in the language of the 5th article of the Philadelphia Platform, "to the honest emigrant, who, from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, *a friendly reception and protection.*" It was the only party that ever offered such encouragement. He need not say how that party proposed to treat these people—burning with the "love of liberty or hatred of oppression"—when they get here! He repeated he did not believe these men. If they believe in the evils they speak of, why do they not proclaim their purpose to check the flow or cut off the stream at once? Where is their plan? The truth was they wanted the "pimp" out of the White House, and the "whipped curs" out of office, in order that the these *gentlemen* might take their places. That was the whole of the foreign and Catholic question. He would mention, in passing, that the only foreigner elevated to political distinction in this State, during his (Maj. Wilder's) public life, was one elected to the Legislature by the Whig party.

With a relentless lash Maj. Wilder pursued the "Big Potatoe" through his political windings, and at every lash how the "Potatoe" top spun! He pointed to his speech in the Convention of 1835, and contrasted his sentiments then with those he now held. Mr. Rayner in reply stated that he held the same opinions now as at that time. He could not deny the obvious meaning of the following language used by him on the former occasion:—"But it is said, if the Catholic is excluded from office, that will not deprive him of the right of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Sir, the right of worshipping God, free from all personal pains and penalties, is a right which can *now* be enjoyed in any country in Christendom. *An exclusion from the honors, the profits and the emoluments of the State, is the highest persecution which public opinion will tolerate in any christian country in this enlightened age.*" And whilst he admitted that he had taken a solemn oath, which he then reaffirmed, never again to vote for any man who, exercising a certain faith—or in the words of Mr. Rayner, "Worshipped God according to the dictates of his own conscience"—he still had the effrontery to deny that he was practising persecution.

The "great" platform was examined, and found to be a miserable imitation of the Baltimore Democratic platform. The *degrees* of Sam's impudence were looked into—including the highest or *third degree* of Rayner's ditto—and were so thoroughly opened up, that I don't believe Mr. Rayner knew his bantlings. The "Union-saver" could not fail to see the certainty of the plan, for every body could take the oath prescribed in that degree. Wilson and Rayner had taken it and so sat down to save the Union; Hale and Miller had taken it and who could tremble then? The coal of Deep River came forward to keep up the fire of patriotism; New England rum took stand with the *spirits* of seventy-six,

"And all went merry as a marriage bell."

As a matter of detail, of not much importance, the forces thus marshalled were divided into "two great brigades"—with great discretionary powers to the separate commanders. Rayner evidently thought it better to *divide* the Union, in order that each brigade might not interfere with the other, but proceed to save its share in its own peculiar way. In accordance with this view separate councils of war were held—the plans of the campaign arranged—and now the Union is safe. The "Big Potatoe" must have felt like bursting as he writhed and twisted under the unmerciful peeling of his tormentor. He tried to look indifferent to the infliction; but it was no use—the hide came with every lash, and he showed the smart.

I cannot, Messrs. Editors, presume to give you anything approximating to a correct idea of the complete demolition of the great Know-Nothing champion. The humbug of the Order was no less severely handled. The *mystery* was solved—the secrecy was opened up—and the Major proceeded to redeem a pledge he had given in opening his discourse—by making the whole crowd Know-Nothings. He showered down copious floods of the Richmond Enquirer and the Standard containing the exposure of the great humbug (which exposure, by the way, was admitted by Sam's boys to be correct.) "There," said Maj. W., "I initiate you all, and confer upon you all the degrees, signs, grips, pass-words, &c., and don't charge you a cent. Examine that document, freemen of North-Carolina—take it home to your firesides, and coolly think of what you will there find; read it and talk of it to your wives and sons and daughters—and tell us on the day of election if it can meet the approval of the freemen of North Carolina! If it does not, and I would not insult you by supposing that it can, then hurl it back in the teeth of its abolition, fanatical originators, or do as I do now, put your foot upon it and never take it off."

I have dwelt longer upon this portion of the discussion than I had intended; but what I have to say in regard to Mr. Rayner's reply, is soon done. His speech—for it was no reply—was almost literally a copy of his *great* ratification speech at Raleigh, a short time ago, and which your readers are well acquainted with. He occupied in its delivery over three hours (Maj. Wilder spoke a little over an hour and a half.) He denied having used the words *pimps* and *whipped curs* to the President and his cabinet, in his speech in Washington City; but he did not dare to deny using the same expressions, and more of them, in his Raleigh speech. He denied that K. N. order was a Whig concern; and he denied that those delegates from the *fourteen* free States who rejected the majority platform, and who left the convention in disgust and called a separate convention at which they passed the *minority* platform of the rankest abolitionism—he denied that those men were abolitionists—they were no more so than he and Mr. Wilder or any of his hearers! He admitted they were *free soilers*, except some eight or ten whom he believed were abolitionists, and that was a very different thing. He repeated that the repeal of the Missouri compromise *was* an *outrage* and that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was a *humbug*—and declared that Senator Wilson was as good a Southern-rights man as any one amongst them! He admitted that his amendment was introduced to the Convention to prevent a *split*—he would be honest with them and say that he desired the question of slavery to be laid aside by his party. Both the old dead parties were rotten on that question at the North—his party was the only pure one. He dodged the point urged upon him by Maj. Wilder, that the Democratic party at the North pledged themselves to their brethren of the South upon that question—whilst he, (Mr. Rayner,) desired to go into the contest, without a pledge, with men who had sent to the House of Representatives, and to the Senate of the United States, abolitionists of the rankest kind, in every single instance where an election had been carried by Know-Nothings at the North. He carefully avoided that point. He did not forget, however, to charge the sins of the Catholic church and of all the foreigners that ever visited the country, upon the Democratic party. To such a pitch did he carry it—despite the reiterated denials of Maj. Wilder, that the Democrats were the apologists of Romanism or foreigners—that the common sense of the audience became disgusted, and Mr. Rayner had to submit to the epithet of *liar* three different times. We must deprecate the use of such language to any gentleman, particularly on such an occasion; and I merely mention it to show the disgust created in the audience by the gross slanders, again and again repeated, that the Democratic party was the advocate of Romanism or foreignism. The people know better, and of course will not believe any man who insists in preferring such a charge.

Mr. Rayner tried another trick upon the prejudices of the people. He charged Maj. Wilder with placing "*Paddy* McGowan"—an Irish Catholic—in a lucrative position, to the exclusion of an honest native. "Why," said he, addressing Maj. W. "why did you not come out here and take the son of one of these honest farmers?" Maj. Wilder answered, that he had recommended Mr. Rayner's friend, Burch, (late President of the Know Nothing Ratification meeting in Raleigh,) for that office; and then asked Mr. Rayner if he did not sign McGowan's application? Mr. Rayner did not *remember* to have done so! Maj. Wilder was informed he had done so, and it was notorious that Mr. Shepard and many other leading Know-Nothings had. Poor Rayner was caught in his own trap, and did certainly look as if he felt bad. In short he failed signally in every attempt to make a point.

I need not follow Mr. Rayner further. The old dish was hashed up for that occasion, but badly seasoned. You may depend upon it, Mr. Rayner will be careful in selecting his "dogs" for the future.

In the course of Mr. Rayner's remarks he singled out for a special flounder Geo. W. Thompson, Esq., and, to his astonishment, received more than one heavy fall. Mr. Thompson taught him that there were others besides himself who knew something of the history of the Church, and that *he* even did not know more than he ought to have known.

At the conclusion of Mr. Rayner's three hour speech, Quentin Busbee, Esq., was called for. I heard but little of Mr. Busbee's speech—being obliged to leave. But whilst I did hear him, I think he slightly lacerated the skinned carcase of Sam. In reply to Mr. Rayner's declaration that the two old dead parties were rotten to the core, he asked how long it was since Mr. Rayner made that discovery? A short time ago he was the great champion of Whiggery. Why did he not leave that corrupt party sooner? What dependence could be placed in a man who would endeavor to impose upon the people so rotten an affair as he says the Whig party was? Mr. Rayner advocated Whiggery when he knew it was corrupt; who can say that he will abandon Know-Nothingism when, in his judgment, it becomes so too?

Mr. Busbee alluded to the tirade of abuse heaped by Mr. Rayner upon the Catholic religion. That religion was here undefended—it was a question not before the meeting. Mr. Rayner had admitted that there were some good men believers in that faith, and intimated that though Judge Gaston had been a good and a great man, he did not know as much about the Catholic church as he, Rayner, did!

Another point of Mr. Busbee's speech, and I have done. Mr. Rayner was filled with horror at the powers assumed by the Pope—he even assumes, said he, to absolve men from the obligation of their oaths. Mr. Busbee enquired what had become of the numerous oaths taken by Mr. Rayner and his disciples, as to secrecy and other matters, which were now wholly disregarded by Know Nothings. How came it that solemn oaths taken by them a few months ago were now wholly disregarded? What becomes of the oath by which each member of the order is bound to support the working and scheming of the order, when he is dismissed and branded as a perjurer and traitor? Who has power to absolve a member from his oath in a K. N. council room?—This appeared to be a view of the matter which had never presented itself to Mr. Rayner.

As I was about leaving Mr. Busbee was amusing the audience with a picture of Mr. Rayner, (the no-party man,) elected President! of the United States—with his cabinet chosen from the Democratic ranks, (the laughter here was boisterous,) and as I left I heard an enquiry as to the measures and principles Mr. Rayner had so fondly dandled and pampered—and then I heard no more but laughter.

In conclusion, the "Big Potatoe" was fairly *peeled*. The defeat was disastrous to Know Nothingism. I learned before I left the ground that several withdrawals were certain. I have it from the best authority that the whole number in the Council at that place does not reach the usual Whig vote of the precinct. No good Democrat will stay in that Council, take my word for it, and you will find not a few good Whigs with you on the day of election. Do not fear the Democrats of Laws' precinct. All that is required everywhere is to spread information—let the people have light, and Sam will be properly dealt with.

P. S.—As a matter of course the Standard and its principal editor came in for a good share of abuse from the Big Potatoe. I suppose you expected it.

14,9,5.

For the Standard.

TO KENNETH RAYNER, ESQ.

"Cromwell, I charge thee fling away ambition!
By that sin fell the angels. How can man, then,
The image of his maker, hope to win by it!
Love thyself last."

As I understand, sir, you have referred to the revolver and bowie knife in connection with a defense of yourself, I must ask pardon for addressing this communication to you, and more especially for having headed it with a quotation which may imply that you are capable of being actuated in your political action by any other than the most exalted and patriotic motives.

You know, sir, it has been said that "ambition is the infirmity of noble minds." You cannot, consequently, be deeply injured by any implication of mine, unless you permit your ambition to lead you into courses derogatory to your character as a patriot and a politician.

I see you are charged, sir, with having used violent and improper language towards your political opponents—speaking disrespectfully of the Chief Magistrate of your country, and the gentlemen associated with him in his administration. I trust for the sake of your character as an able man and a high priest of Know Nothingism, that this is not so; for if it is, it is evidence either of the weakness of your cause or of your head—perhaps of both. Passion only usurps control when reason yields her sway, or is found inefficient for defense. Remember, my dear sir, you are a Know Nothing candle set upon a hill—a specimen brick of that hugely moral and patriotic Know Nothing edifice built up to supersede those old and decayed, corrupt and offensive Whig and Democratic households; and as Hamlet says to his erring mother, it becomes you "to assume a virtue if you have it not." Remember, too, in denouncing Gen. Pierce you are but echoing the howl of hatred and anger which abolitionism has raised throughout the North, and you will not find a response in a single manly Southern breast. You speak of being a slaveholder, and while you are unbecomingly abusive of those who have sacrificed their popularity for the rights of the slaveholding portion of the Union, you expect your fellow-slaveholders to take your slaves as so many pledges for fidelity to their interest. For one, I cannot do so. There are men, sir, who would yield a seat in Heaven to rule in Hades. There are too many instances in history of men sacrificing personal interest for public station. Indeed, every man who enters public life may in a measure be said to do so. Is is not well understood that George Law has offered $500,000 for the nomination of your Order for the Presidency? So that if you were to yield up your one hundred slaves for the nomination to the Vice Presidency your contribution would fall far short of his. Why, sir, Gen. Taylor gave as his pledge to the South his 300 slaves in Louisiana, and yet when North and South were in opposition upon the California question, personal association and private attachment were forgotten and only party policy consulted. Can you, said he to the Committee appointed by the Southern Whig members of Congress to wait upon and remonstrate with him, can you expect me to sacrifice the greater wing of my party to the lesser, *ie.*, the Northern to the Southern? [See Mr. Clingman's letter in 1852.] You, sir, according to your own showing, are only able to give us one-third as many pledges as Gen. Taylor. You belong to an Order a majority of the electoral votes of which protest against a platform no stronger proslavery than the one upon which the late Whig party stood, and which none but Greely *before the election* felt bound to spit upon. Already have your associations had so demoralizing an effect that you, who as late as 1852 refused for a time your support to Gen. Scott, because freesoilers wished his nomination, now proclaim with "pride and joy" your alliance with Gardner, Johnston, Colby, and others—in view of your antecedents, Mr. Rayner, your *argumentum ad negro* makes out the weakest of all claims to Southern confidence.

Don't you know, Mr. Rayner, that in resting your claims to Southern confidence on the interest you have in slavery, you are attributing to Southerners the very lowest motives which actuate men in political matters? Do you believe that self-interest only is at the foundation of the resistance to Northern aggression? Is there in this controversy no question of equal rights and Constitutional guarantees? Wherefore is it that so many of our neighbors who own no slaves, who put their hand to the plough and walk the furrow day after day in the sweltering heat, come up to the polls so unanimously in support of our rights, and are ready, if need be, to march in the ranks and shoulder the musket for the slaveholder? How is it, sir, that the Mountain District of your State is the most forward and determined in the maintenance of Southern rights where there are less slaves than in any portion of North Carolina? Remember, sir, there is yet in man a heart that moves gladly or sternly at right or wrong—a love for something more than for what may be guaged or weighed. The spirit of '76—that puts self-interest under foot and takes up arms against all odds in defence of principle. I tell you, as one slaveholder, that in my estimation one drop of the blood of a true and tried son of the Republic like General Taylor, is worth more in public confidence than your 100 slaves thrice told—you and your secret oaths to preserve the Union, and your Pharisaical professions of a belief in Almighty God in the bargain.

What new developments, Mr. Rayner—what new manifesto of the Pope is there since 1835, when you advocated the cause of the Romanist, or since 1852, when you voted for Gen. Scott, who had put it upon record, "I shall never consent to a State or party religion. Religion is too sacred for either. It should be kept always between an individual and God." What new danger, I ask, is there that should have worked so miraculous a change in your sentiments? I have heard, sir, that you read to your audience the malediction found in Tristam Shandy, as an argument, of course; but I can hardly credit it—for the public were better acquainted with that book in 1835 than now. If this string of curses written by Sterne has helped to make you a Know Nothing in '55, then in defence of your political honesty you must plead ignorance of it in '35, when you received from the great and good Judge Gaston public enconium for the eloquence with which you advocated the cause of the Roman Catholic. If, sir, you could have ignored for so long a time a document so *important* in making up an opinion on religious tolerance, and so well known to the reading world, ought it not to suggest to you that there are things written and unknown which may yet come to light and convince you that you are now in error; and ought not this again to suggest to you moderation, courtesy and good breeding in your controversies with your political opponents?

It seems to me, sir, that unless you were fatally bent on the nomination for the Vice Presidency, or blinded by vanity, you would have doubted and hesitated as to the motives which influenced you—when no other Southern man could be found in your Philadelphia Convention to denounce the Nebraska bill or to tell Colby, Wilson & Co., that it was manly and honest in them to refuse to abide by it; and especially when not one vote, even from your own State, could be obtained for the platform you offered.

"'Tis a fowl bird that dirties its own nest," and you and those with you who pronounce so glibly the corruption of the two old parties with which you acted up to the time of your conversion to Know Nothingism, but proclaim your own shame. Reid, Shepard, Rayner—what a political history is likely to be written of the trio! They acted for the best portion of their lives with a party they declare to be corrupt; then sought in midnight and by illegal oaths—by prejudice and religious animosities, and by dishonest coalitions—to win the position they coveted. Failing here, they pursued the same end—self-elevation—under many names and devices, until distrusted by all, they died on the threshhold of some new organization paraphrasing the old verse—

"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door."

Yours, &c.,
FARMER.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Holden & Wilson:

I wish to give you some *authentic* information in regard to the *political* aspect of our *Democratic* county of Franklin. And in the first place, she is just *as* democratic *as ever*: Know-Kothings have made *no* change on her political horizon, it is still as *pure* and as *clear* of clouds of federalism as of yore.

Mr. Shepard, the federal Know-Nothing, dark-lantern candidate for Congress in this District, has left *no* foot-print behind him, whereby he may be remembered, when he retires from the canvass to *doze* in Know-Nothing forgetfulness.

Mr. Branch is a straight-forward, honest looking gentleman, talks sense to the people, does not endeavor to *humbug*, and *deceive* them, and they are going to vote for him like "*all natur.*"

But did you hear that there is a *little* Know Nothing paper published in this town by the name of the "American Eagle"? Great Heaven! If the American Eagle never *flies* any *higher* than *that* it had as well dispense with its wings and walk.

By the by, have you observed that it has been trying to get you to notice it, by picking at your editorials? Yes, and it has even been trying to prove that Democrats are proscriptive and wrong altogether in principle. The Eagle says we are proscriptive, because we exclude the Jews from office, and are willing for the Catholics to hold office. This is one of its *strongest* arguments. In reply, we say it is useless to have a Constitution unless we are governed by it; and that says the Catholics may hold office and the Jews shall not. Why? Because the Catholics profess to be Christians, to be governed by the New Testament, to be followers of Christ, and the Jews *do not*. Besides, this *new party* would have us do like it—take the Constitution and laws *in our own hands* and make them conform to our *whims* and *notions*—instead of our abiding by the Constitution and laws. They make *fun* of the Constitution, and say, in effect, it is not sufficient. If they wish to alter the Constitution let them try to have it done in the proper way, and not encourage the people to over-ride the Constitution and the laws.

But they say they do not wish to proscribe Catholics, and they are content to allow the Constitution to remain as it is. Don't their actions prove these declarations to be false? Most certainly they do. What is proscription? The exclusion from office and the immunities of society. Well, are not the Know Nothings warring against the Catholics, and doing their best to prevent them from holding office? What is worse than this? What does Mr. Rayner say of it in his speech in the Convention of 1835? He says, "But is said if the Catholic is excluded from office that will not deprive him of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Sir, the right of worshipping God, free from *all personal* pains and penalties, is a right which can *now* be enjoyed in every country in Christendom. *An exclusion from the honors, the profits and emoluments of the State, is the highest persecution which public opinion will tolerate in any Christian country in this enlightened age.*" Could the proscription of Scylla and Marius have been more cruel and exclusive? Who had not as soon be doomed to exile as to be excluded from participating in the honors and emoluments of our country on account of religious opinion? I am no advocate of the Catholics or their doctrines, but I do protest against individuals putting themselves in the place of God, and saying that your tenets are not correct, and judging of the consciences of men. Let every man worship God according to the dictates of his conscience is the Democratic doctrine. If you wish to put down the Catholic religion in this country let Protestant Ministers do it, like a man has to gain his land in a Court of justice, by proving, not that the defendant has got a bad title—let the Protestant shew that his doctrine is built upon a surer foundation, and that those who follow him will have better prospects of Heaven and happiness than those who advocate the Catholic doctrine, and I will guarantee that in a few years there will be comparatively few Catholics in this country. Never allow corrupt politicians to explain the doctrines of religion, for if you do the people will soon see that their doctrines and examples don't agree, and it will have no good effect. As you convince men's reasons of the truth of the Christian religion, and enlighten the minds of the people, Catholocism will vanish from the land. John Kerr says, "Since the establishment of our present form of government, it is a well attested fact, that between six and eight millions of Catholics have emigrated to our shores. There are now here, however, only about one million! What has become of the other five-sixths? Converted to Protestantism."

I could say a great deal about the doctrine of the Know Nothing party in regard to foreigners, but I deem it unnecessary at present.

Know Nothings are falling off in this County about as fast as any thing you ever heard of. I have just conversed with a gentleman from Nash who joined the party and *has withdrawn*, and he says that Shepard will not get as many votes in Nash as old Dockery did. He says that all those who joined while it was a secret or against their rules to let the people know who belonged, to it are taking off their names now that it is expected that every one will acknowledge he belongs to the party—says some who joined are *ashamed* to let their friends know they belong to it, and are taking off. He says the truth is it is a *trap* of *deception*, and *no one can stay in the party* who is a *Republican*.

It is the duty of every true Democrat to expose the principles of the Know Nothing party, and show to the world that they rest on a foundation as baseless as the fabric of a vision. The Democratic party and Democratic principles have caused the flag of liberty to *wave* triumphtantly over this Republic for seventy-nine years, and may she continue to prosper and flourish until the nations of the world shall behold her dazzling splendor with admiration and astonishment. Then will she have arrived at the perfection of greatness, and surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine.

Very respectfully,
Louisburg, July 11. EGO.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Editors:—Wishing to let the people in this (the sixth) Congressional District know how their candidates are getting on, I respectfully ask the use of your columns for the purpose of giving the substance of a discussion which took place at Cockerham's, in Surry county, on the 29th of June, between Mr. A. M. Scales, Democrat, and Col. Puryear, Know-Nothing-Whig.

Col. Puryear spoke first. He opened the discussion by announcing himself a Whig and the candidate of the Whig party. He then descanted in his usual style of demagogery about the distribution of the proceeds of sale or division of the public lands, lauding Bennett's land bill as eminently just and equitable. He failed to show the people that he had made such efforts to obtain their share as he had promised them he would make. He had failed to introduce or advocate a bill giving them the wealth he had promised. He had failed to ask for the part he claimed; and he is again trying to gull the people with his false promises. After talking a while about the public lands he came to the question of tariff, and his old acquaintances were astonished to find that his mind had undergone such a thorough change, for he had abandoned his old song about the protection of American manufactures, and the necessity of direct taxation which would ensue if the Democratic policy was adopted, and actually came out for a modification of the present tariff, so that it might raise no more revenue than enough to supply the wants of the government economically administered. The cogent reason for this change is that the Col. has found out that a high tariff is not popular in this County as he used to think it was when he told the people that if the Democratic policy was pursued the Sheriff would be coming round to drag the specie out of them to pay the expenses of the general government.

The main topics of his speech were Know Nothings and his Nebraska vote. It may be that I was prejudiced, but I really thought I never saw a man more adroitly try to avoid the points of the charge against him by declaiming about sanctity of compromises and the dangers of agitation. His effort at exculpation from the condemnation of his constituents I considered as a flimsy affair. He said the South gained nothing by it, that the principle was a miserable abstraction. He said the Wilmot proviso was infamous and degrading to the South, and in the same speech he said that the compromise of '20 established a restriction which amounted to the same thing. And yet he voted with abolitionists, denying that the compromise of 1850 had established the great principle of non-intervention by Congress in the matter either to establish or exclude slavery—to retain, to re-establish a restriction upon the rights of the South which he himself declared to be infamous and degrading.

He then took up the Know Nothing platform and commented upon and endorsed every word of it. He declaimed long and loudly against foreigners and Roman Catholics. Why, if we had believed him we would have expected every moment to see the Pope heading a host innumerable coming on to enslave or butcher us. Professing to be a Whig—the candidate of what professed to be a Whig Convention—he said he would vote for a Democrat who is a Know Nothing (can such a thing be found?) in preference to a good, true Whig who is not a member of the midnight conclave of the dark-lantern order. Yet he denies, even since the Convention in Philadelphia removed the prohibition to disclose it, that he is a member. They were sworn not to acknowledge themselves members; and perhaps the Convention could not absolve him from his oath of secrecy if he has taken it.

The truth is the Col. wants to go up on both sides of the branch. He wants to be Whig with the independent Whigs who will not stoop to this miserable humbug, and when with Know Nothings you can't find a stronger advocate in the whole list of place hunters and deluded men who fill the conclave of this oath bound order, than Col. Richard C. Puryear.

After Col. Puryear concluded, Mr. Scales arose. He was a stranger to most of us. Intellectual and handsome in appearance, his first words seemed to make a favorable impression. He announced himself as the candidate of the Democratic party, and vindicated the policy of the Democratic party in regard to the public lands, and showed Col. Puryear's inconsistent changes upon the tariff in very glaring terms to a people who remembered what the Col. had told them long ago on that same subject. He then took up his opponent's course in Congress—showed how he had stood side by side with the abolitionists of the North, denying to the South her just rights which had been secured to her by the compromise of 1850. He showed his determined opposition to the principle that the people should rule—he showed how he had voted to retain a prohibition which he himself, in his circular, says was degrading to his constituents.

Mr. Scales then proceeded to take up the Know Nothings. He exposed the whole concern—he read their oaths, their obligations, and instruction. He said the Know Nothings at Mount Airy, in this county—one of them at least—had publicly acknowledged that the oaths he had read were the very oaths taken by the members of that order. He alluded in a very happy strain to the services foreigners had rendered our country; and while he was speaking of La Fayette I saw a venerable old man of revolutionary times wiping the tears from his eyes. He opposed the importation of foreign paupers and criminals, but he was willing to furnish a home and protection to the honest and industrious foreigners who sought to become citizens of our republic. He said the plan of the Know Nothings would admit the worthless and only exclude those who come to enjoy our free institutions, and who would be most likely to make good citizens. He then said he had never, like his opponent, voted for a Catholic—that he had been raised by Protestant parents and had imbibed a prejudice against the Catholics, but he was unwilling to see any sect prescribed for opinion's sake. He was unwilling to see the ball of persecution started—no man could tell where it would stop. He then made the most thrilling appeal in favor of liberty of conscienc and against intolerance I have ever heard. The whole crowd caught his spirit. The people felt his fervor—they saw the danger. That same old man who shed tears over the memory of La Fayette, the only living brother of Gov. Franklin, at the close of the speech was heard to say, "I have always been a Whig—I have voted with the Whigs—I have acted with the Whigs—but I cannot follow them into darkness to kindle religious persecution." And, Messrs. Editors, he spoke the sentiments of many of the honest Whigs of our county.

I may be mistaken, but if I am not, we will do better for Scales than we did for Boyd. The Democrats are in fine spirits.

Yours, &c.,
T. B.

Cockerham's Store, Surry Co., June 29th, 1855.

For the Standard.

Messrs. Editors:—Looking over the Asheville "Spectator" of June 30th, our attention was attracted by the following bit of news from the editors of that sheet to the followers of "Sam," the heading of which article was, "*Look out Sam!*"

"Mr. Clingman has a lot of missionaries whose constant occupation it is to ride over the county telling the basest and most infamous lies upon the American party, and persuading those who have joined, to bring the foul, the deep, and blighting stain of perjury on their souls, by violating solemn oaths and sacred promises, as Russell, Tate & Co. have done."

Now, upon a calm investigation of this charge against Mr. Clingman, and the spirit in which it was made, we arrive at the conclusion, first, that the Spectator has already met the shadow that fore-runs the downfall of the K. N. party in Mr. Clingman's District, and in the abyss of that chagrin which its imagination pictures, full vent is given to language that betrays its real feelings. We conclude, in the second place, that Mr. Clingman is dealing death strokes upon Samuel, and that persons are withdrawing on every hand from a clan, into which honesty of purpose induced them, but which they have since found to be unworthy of men who regard political honesty, purity of principles, and a just regard for the opinions of our forefathers, and for the Constitution, of higher obligation than demagogueism, though the spoils of office be awarded them.

We learn, also, from the article referred to, that in the eyes of the Spectator, these individuals who leave the American party, "bring the foul, the deep, and blighting stain of *perjury* on their souls, by violating solemn oaths and sacred promises," from which we conclude, in the third place, that a man must necessarily take an horrid *oath* to become a Know Nothing, and after that he has become one, he cannot, under any circumstances, *quit that association*, lest he be a perjured man.

Then, the oath is not only allegiance, but *eternal* allegiance! The man not only swears away his present vote, but swears away his conscience with it, so that he is rendered insensible to all future impressions, dead to all reason, and hence, immutable in his actions, be his opinions of them right or wrong.

The Spectator evidently sees no impropriety in publishing startling untruths in its columns, in abuse of the Democratic and laudations of the Know Nothing party. That sheet cannot see the moral wrong in perverting the history of our country, by which men may be led astray, and their prejudices excited against an administration noted for its strict adherence to the constitutional rights of our country; nor can it see what wrong there can be in holding out false pretences in order to yoke men with that horrid oath, which to throw off, saddles them with perjury; but it has a perfect horror of a man that would rebel against such tyranny, and publish to the world that he has been ensnared and would warn his fellows against the pit into which he fell. If the Spectator would allow us to make a suggestion in its case, it would be that the Senior Editor describe, as minutely as possible, the difference, (if there be a difference,) between the emotions that prompted the support he gave an abolitionist for Governor, and those which prompt him now, in breaking down the old line Whig party of the South, and of his district, and building up on its ruins a party known to be of abolition birth, abolition training, and abolition support. For our own part, we think that gentleman is one of the few men in North Carolina who act consistently in this matter, as the creed of Know Nothingism accords most beautifully with his former professions. Allow us this space in your columns, Messrs. Editors, and be assured that in August next you will hear Democratic thunder rolling down from the

MOUNTAINS.

THE MARKETS.

PETERSBURG MARKET.

CAREFULLY CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
N. M. MARTIN, BRO., & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 129, Sycamore St.
Petersburg, July 14th, 1855.

TOBACCO.—Since our last report we have to note an advance of 50c. for all descriptions of tobacco. We quote common to medium lugs $5¾ to $5¾; fair to good $5¾ to $6¾; common leaf $7 to $8; middling $8½; and fair to very good $8¾ a $12½.

WHEAT.—The market for this article has become more settled. Most of the millers and shippers having come in the market. Receipts are yet very light. We note sales at $2 12½ a $2 15 for prime red and white parcels, with an active demand. We would impress upon planters the great necessity of having their wheat well prepared for market before sending it down. The millers object seriously to damp parcels, especially in the beginning of the season.

CORN.—Receipts quite light, with an active demand at $1 05 a $1 10.

COTTON—The last foreign news (received yesterday) brings more favorable accounts for this article, since which we have heard of no sales

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:

L. O'B. BRANCH,

OF WAKE COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING!

A Mass Meeting of the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings will be held in Raleigh, on TUESDAY the 31st day of July, 1855. Ample preparations will be made in the way of barbecue and refreshments; and distinguished and able speakers will be present and address the people.

Democrats, anti-Know Nothings, and the people generally are invited to attend.

M. A. BLEDSOE,
Prest. Wake Dem. Club.
A. D. TUMBRO, *Secretary.*

DEMOCRATIC BARBECUE.

There will be a Democratic meeting and a barbecue at Jenks' store, Green Level District, Wake county, 16 miles West of Raleigh, on Thursday, the 17th inst. Maj. G. H. Wilder and others are expected to address the meeting. The public generally are invited to attend.

☞ There will be a Democratic meeting at Stalling's Depot, in Johnston County, on Thursday, the 19th instant. Speeches will be delivered by L. B. Sanders, B. H. Tomlinson, Esqs., and others.

A FOUL FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

A couple of friends in Granville, who have authorized us to use their letter as we may think proper, have written us as follows:

TALLY-HO, Granville, 10th July.

W. W. HOLDEN, Esq.,

DEAR SIR:—Our object in writing this is to inform you of a certain report that is being circulated in this part of the County, and not without effect. We have heard it frequently, from leading members of the Know Nothing or American party, and they say they can prove from reliable sources that you did actually petition to join the above named party, and were rejected; and that, as they would not receive you into the Order, you then turned and gave your influence against them. Now, such reports, from respectable men, are calculated to injure your paper and the cause of Democracy, while it will advance the interests of the K. N. party. We do not believe the report, but others do; and we think you had better contradict it at once, and we will take pleasure in aiding you in it. We write this at the request of several good Democrats, and hope to hear from you soon. Truly Yours,

WM. HORNER, Sr.,
BENJ. F. HANCOCK.

We thank our Granville friends for the information conveyed in their letter; but this charge has been made heretofore, and promptly contradicted. We now contradict it again in the most positive terms. We say that the charge, by whomsoever made, that we ever petitioned to be admitted into a Know Nothing lodge, or that we ever contemplated joining, or thought of joining, is utterly false, and the men who make the charge are guilty of deliberate falsehood. "Respectable" Know Nothings in Granville certainly have a right to censure us politically to their hearts' content, and to make all they can for their sinking cause by misrepresenting and abusing the Standard; but they have no right to impeach the character and injure the good name of an honest man. We repel the charge that we ever even thought of joining the Know Nothings, as an injurious and unjust imputation; and we call upon these "respectable" men either to produce their proofs and publish them to the world, or take back the slander they have circulated.

The "Standard" was among the first, if not the very first newspaper in North-Carolina to raise its voice of warning against the Know Nothings. Just one year ago we wrote and published the following article, which we copy at length, with the declaration that, if possible, our feelings and our judgment as a Democrat, as a citizen, and an Editor are now more firmly set against this nefarious Know Nothing movement than they were then. We copy from the "Standard" of July 15, 1854:

"THE LAST OF WHIGGERY.—The Raleigh Register, the organ of the Federal or Whig party of North Carolina, is at length the advocate and apologist of the secret Order of "Know Nothings!" It touches the matter rather cautiously, it is true; but then there can be no doubt of its position as defined in its issue of Wednesday last.

And so Whiggery has at last openly avowed its sympathy with and its affiliation for the old Federal doctrines of the Adams's, by which foreigners were excluded from the country and a reign of terror established over the consciencies of men. It is a high crime, it seems for a person to be a Catholic in a free country like this!—men and women, who worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, are to be proscribed as dangerous and marked as the enemies of civil freedom!—the memory of the pure and immortal Gaston is to be insulted by a bitter crusade against the Church which commanded his earliest and latest devotion—sect is to be arrayed against sect, friend against friend, the native born citizen against the adopted citizen, in order that Whiggery may receive rejuvenescence—a little more help—aid from any and all quarters in its efforts to clutch once more the reins of public rule, from which it has been so summarily and indignantly put away by the people of the State! We are no Catholic, nor do we ever expect to be. We think it expedient—probably important, that more care should be exercised in appointments to office, so that adopted citizens may not obtain, from any cause or by any means, undue advantages over native born citizens; but we are opposed now, as we intend to be hereafter, to all attempts to array these classes of our citizens one against the other, and to any and all movements calculated to commence in this free land *a War of Religious*, or a contest between persons who worship the Almighty with different orders of Faith or under different forms.

This outcry against foreigners is raised mainly, be it borne in mind, against the Germans and the Irish; and the reason for it is, *they are, in nine cases out of ten, Democrats.* That is the secret.

"Know Nothingism"—what is it? It was brought forth in the hot-bed of Northern fanaticism—it ranks among its leading members in the free States *Abolitionists* and *infidels*—it moves with the secrecy of darkness, and executes its work by commands from which there is no appeal. What honest, independent, fearless citizen can be safe in a community where its doctrines predominate and its members rule? What assurance is there that, if encouraged and built up, it will not insinuate itself into our Juries and Courts of Justice—aye, even into the pulpits sacred to the living God? *We solemnly warn all good and true men against it.* It is a spirit of discord, of feud, of bitterness, of secret wrath—a spirit of blast and heat, like the sirocco, and not of the general earth-blessing air and genial sunshine. But such as it is, and whatever it be, Whiggery in North Carolina, *as spoken for by the Register*, seems willing to court its influences and profit by its power!

But, while holding these opinions, we are not the apologists of those foreigners just landed, or of adopted citizens in the free States, who seek occasions of quarrel even with these "Know Nothings," and who have of late been involving themselves in fights, riots, and bloodshed with Protestants and natives born. Both of these classes of our population are to blame for their conduct in this respect; but the remedy is, a stern enforcement of the law, and, if necessary to effect it, the use of the musket and bayonet. If the "Know Nothings" attack the foreigners, let them be punished; if the foreigners attack the "Know Nothings" let them be punished also, and let quiet and order be maintained at whatever cost.

"Know Nothingism" and Whiggery!—will the Register tell us what is proposed to be effected in this State by such a triumph? Will it give us "our *sheep*" of the public lands? Will it arrest the "plunder" of these lands, which that paper has observed progressing so fearfully on paper, but not in fact, ever since President Pierce was elected? Will it exclude the "aristocratic lawyers," of whom that paper just now seems to stand in such signal dread, from all places of honor and trust? Will it make the forests vocal with the voices of children at Common Schools—forests now silent but for the hootings of the owl or the song of the whippoorwill? *Will it re-establish Whiggery in power?* That is the question; and if that paper thinks it will, it will go for it, and urge it, and demagogue for it, whatever it may be, or howsoever great the evils may be which it will bring along with it.

But this thing will die; and Whiggery in this State will go out like an exhausted taper, just as the sun shall go down on the third of August. This thing will die, as all things must perish which have other foundations than the Word of God and the Constitution of the United States. It may prevail in certain localities, and scourge good citizens for a time; but a period of general abhorrence for it will come, and it will pass away,

"Like to a rolled syllable
Of midnight thunder from the coming day."

"Know Nothingism" and Whiggery!—"air and ashes."

We congratulate our contemporary that he has at last found a subject worth of his pen."

BEAUTIES OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.

Satan rebuking sin is quite a consistent character compared with Know Nothing complaints of proscription. They are *sworn* to proscribe, from all offices, all men except their own members when they have the power to do so; and they are also sworn to appoint none but their own members to office. Yet they make a great outcry if one of their own brotherhood of darkness is removed from office; they make wry faces when their own medicine is administered to them. But what better could be expected of an organization, the very foundation of which is falsehood and deception?

Again, every member of the black concern has taken an oath that he will not reveal, *during life*, even the existence of such an order or his connection with it. Yet we daily hear men announcing that there is such an order, and that they are members of it. Are they not forsworn? In their own choice epithet, are they not perjurers? O but the national council has removed this part of their secrecy, say they. Can the national council absolve its "pimps" and "slaves" and "whipped curs" from the oaths they have taken? Verily that savors strongly of Popery, and in opposing the Pope they have out, Poped him.

Again, every member of the culvert schemers is sworn to vote for the nominees of the order—that is, to obey orders from head quarters; and if he chooses not to vote at all, he is arraigned before his council and reprimanded. Like a "pimp" and a "slave," as he is, having sworn away his personal freedom of franchise, he must stand before his masters and take a tongue-lashing in the presence of his confreres. And if, after this awful scolding, he refuses again to vote, or if he votes for any one else than the man he is ordered to vote for, he is expelled from the order and his name transmittted to all the other councils as a perjurer and a traitor to God and his country, and as one unworthy to associate with patriotic and good men! Of course he is not to be patronized in his business—not spoken to—not treated as an equal; but as a felon—as a criminal. This it is to attempt to be a freeman after swearing away your freedom among midnight conspirators.

But another beauty of the dark lanterns. If a K. N. is elected to a State office he is sworn to obey the orders of his State council; and if to a national office, he is sworn to obey the orders of the national council. If he be a member of the Legislature, for instance, he must vote only for such men as his State council instructs him to vote for for the following offices: U. S. Senators, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller, *Superintendent of Common Schools, Judges*, Attorney General, and Solicitors, "and all other offices now provided, or hereafter created by law, whose appointment devolves on the General Assembly." If a K. N. is elected, for instance, from the Democratic county of Warren, (as was the case last year, by his concealing that fact and running as a Democrat,) he is sworn, not to vote as his constituents desire, but to vote for Geo. E. Badger, John A. Gilmer, J. M. Morehead, or any one that he is ordered to vote for by his State council. Forty members con stitute a quorum of this body; and hence, if the Legislature should be composed of a majority of K. N's., twenty-one men (a majority of the council) may dictate to the people of the State who shall be their State officers and their Senators, and even what laws they shall live under!!!

Suppose a K. N. is elected President of the United States. He is but a tool in the hands of the national council, and the people of the Union are under the government of an oligarchy—an oligarchy that they would rebel against, and whose yoke they would throw off if the Union perished in the act. The President takes an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. If he be a K. N. he has formerly taken an oath to support the Constitution of the national council, and that Constitution says: "It [the national council] shall have the power to decide ALL matters pertaining to National Politics." Suppose, as would most likely be the case, this national council should decide that the fugitive slave law should not be enforced, or that slavery should not be extended into any Territory, or that no State should be admitted into the Union whose Constitution recognized slavery; suppose further that Mr. Rayner were President, (a very unsupposable case, by the way,) what would he do? Which oath would he break? He could not keep both. He must "perjure" himself either to his national council or to the people of the Union.

One more beauty of the sink-hole politico-religio clan. Only by special dispensation can a man who has a Catholic wife become a member of the between-two-suns fraternity, and even then he is not eligible to any office. We should think the wife of such a man would feel complimented to reflect that her husband had joined an order in which she rendered him incapable of enjoying all the rights and privileges of other men. And we should think that the man himself would feel either that he degraded his wife, or that she degraded him—or both.

These are a few of the beauties of Know Nothingism. There are many others to which we shall probably allude hereafter, and which will appear on reading the *expose* on the outside of this paper, the authenticty of which is undoubted, and not denied even by any Know Nothing in whom a spark of truth exists.

MR. RAYNER—STUBBORN FACTS.

We again call the attention of the people to the fact, that Mr. Rayner, in his speeches in Baltimore, Washington City, and this place, spoke of President Pierce as *"the pimp of the White House"*—as a *"wretch who had sunk so low as to be beneath contempt"*; and of his Cabinet officers, Mr. Dobbin of course included, as "his *seven whipt slaves or curs*," ready to do his will in any thing and upon all occasions. The night Mr. Rayner spoke in Washington, a portion of the crowd he had addressed made their way under the windows of the White House, and insulted the President and his family by yells and blackguard exclamations. Mr. Rayner has been spoken of for the Presidency, and is no doubt an aspirant. An aspirant for that great office using such language about the incumbent, and about his own fellow-citizen, the amiable and noble-minded Dobbin! God defend this government from the grasp of the Rayners, the Laws, and such like aspirants!

We also again remind the people of the facts that Mr. Rayner declares that the delegates from the twelve free States who voted against the majority platform at Philadelphia, did not secede from the Convention, but only "manfully and honestly protested"; that they are, therefore, *still his allies*; that he himself expressly declares in his platform, which was not adopted—all his co-delegates from North Carolina voting against it, and he alone from the slaveholding States, with the exception of one from Maryland and four from Delaware, voting for it—that he does not deny to the people "either of the North or of the South" the right of "discussion" on the question of slavery, thereby leaving freesoilers free to agitate, and if they can do this among themselves, surely their Senators and Representatives can do it for them in Congress; and that the Know Nothing Councils of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Maine, and Illinois, held *since* the Philadelphia Convention, have *repudiated* the twelfth article of the majority platform on slavery, and insist on the unconditional restoration of the Missouri line, the repeal of which Mr. Rayner has pronounced "an outrage" on the North. Perhaps Mr. Rayner will state these facts as to the action of Pennsylvania, Maine, Illinois, and Connecticut, as the Know Nothing papers in this State have refused to do it. Where is his "national" party?

THE GAME OF BRAG.

We have been satisfied all along that the Know Nothings claim more strength in all localities than they can bring into the field. What they lack in real power they strive to make up for by bragging and blustering. For instance, we were told *officially* that the votes had been counted in advance in Virginia, and that it was reduced to a certainty that Flournoy would be elected; but when *the people* came forward to utter their voice, they gave the gallant Wise ten thousand majority.

The same game is being played in North Carolina; for the Know Nothing leaders, with a few exceptions, *are mere gamblers in politics.* But here, as in Virginia, the people will "rend the veil from the invisible," and will pronounce for the party of the Constitution and for Southern rights. A friend, who has recently travelled over a large portion of south-eastern North Carolina, writes us as follows: "I have taken some pains to ascertain the strength of this Know Nothing party; and I can say that, in my judgment, we have nothing to fear from them. The strongest den of the dark-lanterns is in Wilmington. I do not think our friends have any cause to complain of your faithfulness; but let me say now is the time to bring up your heaviest cannon. Give them a few broadsides, and we shall have nothing to fear on the 2d of August." Let the K. N's brag, brother Democrats—*we* will do the voting, and that is just what will be needed and what will tell on the day of election. We would not give one good, sound, reasonable *act* for a world-full of predictions and threats. Let them *talk*—we will do.

Tickets! Tickets!

We hope our friends in the District will supply themselves with Branch tickets. They can be had at the Standard Office, *gratis.* Send in your orders.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. McGOWAN.

It is well known that Mr. Patrick McGowan, Mail Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, is a naturalized citizen, having been born in Ireland, and a Roman Catholic; and that he is the only person of this stamp who holds office under the general government in North-Carolina. Previous to his appointment, Mr. McGowan had been repeatedly elected Doorkeeper of the Senate; and at one time, the two parties being nearly balanced in that body, he was indebted for his success to the votes of two *Whig* Senators, Messrs. Francis and Russell. In both these posts—that of Doorkeeper and Mail Agent—Mr. McGowan has performed his duties with marked fidelity and vigilance; yet his appointment to the latter has been made a matter for much remark and censure by the Know Nothings, because he is a Catholic and a so-called "foreigner." Mr. Shepard, the dark-lantern candidate for Congress in this District, has been especially pointed in his denunciations of Catholics, as well as in his allusions to the danger of Catholic control in the Postoffice Department; and now, what will the people think and say, when we inform them that *Mr. McGowan was recommended for this very office of Mail Agent by Mr. James B. Shepard, and by many of the leaders of the present Know Nothing party?* Such is the fact. We have obtained copies of the official documents from the Department at Washington; and we publish below, for the information of the public, and for the particular edification of Know Nothings, small and large, the following letter:

"RALEIGH, N. C., March 1st, 1853.

Sir: On the line of the Railroad between this and the City of Petersburg, there are four Mail Agents appointed: two for the line between Petersburg and Gaston, claimed by Virginia, and two for that portion of the Railroad between Gaston and Raleigh, claimed by North-Carolina. For one of the latter, permit me to recommend to your consideration Mr. McGowan, of this place, who is fully competent to the discharge of the duties of said station, and is withal a very honest and worthy man.

Respectfully Yours,
JAMES B. SHEPARD.

To the Postmaster General of
the United States.

We also have a copy of a recommendation of Mr. McGowan, in the following words:

"The undersigned take pleasure in recommending Mr. Patrick McGowan for the appointment of Mail Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. From their knowledge of Mr. McGowan's habits and qualifications, they have no hesitation in saying he would make a faithful and useful officer."

This recommendation is signed, among others, by *John A. Gilmer, N. W. Woodfin, Isaac Clegg, Wm. H. Washington, Lewis Thompson, and W. D. Haywood*—all of them Whigs, and some of them conspicuous Know Nothing leaders. Mr. McGowan was appointed in place of a native, Mr. H. H. Potter—*Mr. Shepard recommending the appointment.* Nothing is said, either in his letter or in the above recommendation, about the propriety or justice of giving natives the preference—nothing as to the danger of Catholic influence and control. Mr. Shepard recommended him as "*competent*," as "*honest*," and as "*worthy*"—the very highest recommendation he could have given him; and it did not occur to him *then*, it seems, that sound policy required that Catholics and persons foreign born should be kept out of such offices. *Now*, however, he affects to be seriously alarmed at such appointments, and is attempting to make capital out of them against the Democratic party! Why did he not come out, like a man, in the beginning of the campaign, and admit that he had recommended Mr. McGowan? Why did he denounce such appointments—such alleged influences as peculiarly the result of Democratic policy, and at the same time conceal from the people what *he* had done in this respect? But Mr. Branch brought the whole matter out upon him at Hayes' a few days ago; and we learn that his explanation was any thing but satisfactory. He said, we learn, that there was no Know Nothing party at the time he gave this recommendation!—that is, in substance, *party* did not require him then to pursue the course he is pursuing now!—Why, was not the danger from Catholics and foreigners, of which he now so emphatically warns the people, as great then as it is now? Was there no Pope in 1853?

Let these facts be known every where; and whenever unscrupulous Know Nothings attempt to make capital against the Administration and against the Democrats, on account of this appointment, point to this letter of Mr. Shepard and to the recommendation above given, signed by Mr. Gilmer and others. There is another fact in this connection, which deserves to be borne in mind, and to which Democrats have a right to refer in self-defence; and that is, the election, *mainly by Whig votes in* 1840, of Judge Manly, *a Catholic*, to the Superior Court bench. Let it also be remembered that Judge Gaston—one of the most distinguished men and Catholics of his day—was a Whig; and that he was indebted mainly for all the high honors he enjoyed, to the very party which is now, under another name, engaged in a most bitter and ungenerous crusade against the rights to which Catholics are entitled under both the federal and State Constitutions.

JOHNSTON COUNTY.

We learn that the Democrats of Johnston formed a Club at Smithfield, on the 11th—Capt. H. B. Watson, President, T. W. Whitley and A. J. Heath, Vice Presidents, and H. H. Hobbs, Secretary. The meeting was addressed by B. H. Tomlinson, Esq., who gave it to the devotees of black "Sam" in a style they will not soon forget. The Club adjourned to meet again on Friday the 20th instant.

Soon after the adjournment of the Club, the Know Nothings gave notice that they would hold a *day-light* meeting, which they did—the old foxes showing their noses in the sunlight and the terrapins coming out from their shells. Mr. Sidney A. Smith, who has acquired some notoriety by his treason to Democracy, addressed them.

There is said to be trouble in the K. N. ranks in Johnston. The Democrats are rousing themselves to their duty in all parts of the County, and "Sam's" forces are already shivering before the awakened wrath of honest men. Democrats of Johnston!—the eyes of the District are upon you; very much depends upon your action on the 2d of August. The dark-lanterns do not calculate on electing Mr. Shepard—they are *using* him, especially in Wake and Johnston, with reference to 1856. They think that if they can beat us now they will be able to carry the two Counties in the more important contests of next summer and fall. We have the strength, and we can beat them if we will.

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

A friend, writing to us from Dobson, Surry, under date June 29th, says:

"Make way for old Surry!—she will be heard like thunder on the 2d of August. Our candidates for Congress, Messrs. Scales and Puryear, addressed the people of this place and surrounding country on the 28th instant. The turnout was very large for the season. Mr. Scales gave the poor old coon the severest rasping he ever got in these regions. On the Kansas-Nebraska question especially he gave it to Col. Puryear until the faces of the K. N.'s looked as long as a horse collar. The Democrats here were never in better spirits. I learn from a reliable source that Mr. Scales will get a large majority in Ashe. Mr. Boyd's majority in Surry was 236, but we intend to give Scales from 325 to 350."

We learn that Col. Puryear is greatly embarrassed as between some of the old line Whigs who hold out, and the Know Nothings, as well as by his vote against the right of his own constituents to emigrate with their slaves to Kansas and Nebraska. In his impotent rage, he speaks unkindly and rather severely of Messrs. Kerr and Badger—insists that *he* is right, and they wrong—declares that he would pursue the same course again with reference to Kansas and Nebraska, but begs the people, if they consider that he has done wrong, to forgive him and re-elect him. Faithless and unprofitable servant!—he has made his bed, under whatever impulse, with the enemies of Southern rights, and there let him lie. We hear that the Democrats of the District are thoroughly aroused, and that Mr. Scales has every prospect of a brilliant victory. Still we trust the Democrats, anti-Know Nothings, and Southern Rights' Whigs will bear in mind that the District has been heretofore narrowly divided in political sentiment; and that it is, therefore, important to *poll every vote.* A FULL TURN OUT WILL ENSURE THE VICTORY. *Let every Democrat be at the polls early in the morning, and exert himself for Scales until the polls are closed.* It is well to sow the seed, and to cultivate the crop, but it is better and more important to reap and gather when harvest comes.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM IN NORTH CAROLINA.—We copy from the New York Herald the following passage, which occurs in a letter published under the heading of "Our North Carolina Correspondence:"

"It is strange how many unavailable, unsuccessful and defunct politicians this strange sect has resurrectionized. All the disaffected and soured aspirants for office, of all parties, have joined Know-Nothingism, in a last expiring effort to be something—to rule or ruin the country, by sapping the very foundations of the government in its present form, by ignoring civil and religious liberty; in short, they are striving to return to the dark ages of the Inquisition, the rack, the stake, and the guillotine. But it is not here in the South that such iniquitous doctrines are to succeed, particularly in the old North State, where we have less gas than in any portion of the Union. All locals and monstrosities in religion and politics are eschewed by the sober, discriminating masses of North Carolina. We have no affiliation with humbugs, or their incendiary and windy appeals to ignorance, selfishness, or bigotry of any kind."

MR. RAYNER—"NOW AND THEN."

In our old Constitution, the 32d article contained a provision that "no person who shall deny the being of a God or the truth of the *Protestant* religion, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State."

In the Convention called to amend the Constitution in 1835, this article was altered by striking out the word *Protestant*, and inserting *Christian* in its place. This amendment was voted for by Mr. Rayner; and he advocated its adoption in an elaborate speech, which has lately been republished, on the ground that, the 32d article as it stood, established a religious *test*, whereby Catholics were excluded from office.

Mr. Rayner in his speech, quotes from the Constitution of the United States—"no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States;" and further, "Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the *free exercise* thereof"; and he declared that the existing provision in our Constitution was in opposition to these provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and "in conflict with the spirit of the age."

Mr. Rayner now occupies, as we think, a very different position—a position directly the opposite of that which he occupied in the Convention of 1835. Yet, in a speech made by him recently, in Raleigh, he denied this, and said, if we are correctly informed, that he would, if the question was presented to-morrow which was presented in 1835, *take the same ground and give the same vote he did then;* and yet the next day at an election he would, we suppose, according to his present teachings and pledges, vote against *any* Catholic for *any* office.

It resolves itself, then, into this: Mr. Rayner would not, by *law*, exclude a man from holding office for or on account of his religious opinions only. Why? Because it would be wrong, says Mr. Rayner, to do so for any such reason. It would be establishing a religious *test*—it would be "in conflict with the spirit of the age."

But yet, says Mr. Rayner, it is *right* to exclude this man by our votes, and to form combinations and secret oath-bound orders to do it, whatever his honesty, integrity, or capacity may be—whether a Gaston, a Taney, or a Manly. Why? The answer must be, because he is a Catholic—because he does not come up to the *religious test* established by "the order."

Now pray, Mr. Rayner, where is the difference in excluding from office whole classes of men, simply for religious belief, whether the same be done by a *law* of the land, or by a *law* of "the order"? Is it not morally the same, and practically the same?

"Strange such difference there should be
'Twixt tweedle dum and tweedle dee."

But, say Mr. Rayner and the Know Nothings, no man has a right to complain that he is not elected to office by his fellow citizens, or that he is voted against on account of his religious belief, or any other cause—this does not interfere with the free enjoyment of his religion.

But what said this same Mr. Rayner in his Convention speech? "But it is said if the Catholic is excluded from office that will not deprive him of the right of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Sir, the right of worshipping God, free from all personal pains and penalties, is a right which can *now* be enjoyed in any country in Christendom—*an exclusion from the honors, the profits, and emoluments of the State, is the highest persecution which public opinion will tolerate in any Christian country in this enlightened age.*"

No doubt of it, Mr. Rayner. And if there be any difference, morally speaking, in the sight of God and all honest men, in doing such a thing openly and boldly by law, or by combinations and associations in opposition to the spirit of the existing law, making it a *dead letter*, it is that the latter is the worst of the two.

Mr. Rayner again, after much eloqnent denunciation of all such persecution, says: "Mr. Chairman, I for one, am ready to meet this crisis. I know not how it may affect my political prospects hereafter, but this much I do know, that the path of duty shall be to me the path of pleasure. I rely for support upon the virtue and liberality of the people. I will return to my constituents, and to their magnanimity will I appeal. I will appeal to their intelligence, to their generosity, and to their devotion to liberty, &c."

Now what a pity it is that Mr. Rayner does not adhere to these brave resolutions! We need not say how much more respectable he would appear in the sight of all whose good opinion is worth having. Then he was the young champion of religious liberty—now he stoops to the lowest tricks of the demagogue, and with his own hands would "light the torch of religious persecution."

But enough of this. Some may say that we are bestowing more notice on Mr. Rayner than he deserves. All can see that he is a doomed and desperate man, politically. He is but a type, however, of his order; and in exposing him, we expose them. Had he not *assumed* to place himself in their lead in this State, we should not have troubled ourselves about his position individually.

NORTH-CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The stockholders of this Road held their annual meeting in Greensborough on the 12th. Charles F. Fisher, of Rowan, Francis Fries, of Salem, Gen. R. M. Saunders, of Wake, and Gen. Alex. McRae, of New Hanover, were elected Directors on the part of the stockholders. This is an excellent representation on the part of the stockholders. The Directors subsequently elected as President of the Road, CHAS. F. FISHER, Esq., of Rowan, Gov. Morehead having declined a re-election. Mr. Fisher will bring to his duties superior business talents, indomitable energy, and the strongest devotion to the great work committed to his hands. A better selection could not have been made. It is one which will give, we undertake to say, universal satisfaction.

Gov. Morehead, though his course has not given entire satisfaction to all, retires with the respect and best wishes of the friends of internal improvement generally. He has labored with much zeal and assiduity for the Road, and much of the success which has thus far crowned it, is justly due to him.

Robt. P. Dick, Esq., held the State's proxy, but did not use it. We shall give in our next the Patriot's summary of the proceedings, our space being so pre-occupied as to prevent its publication to-day.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER.

We learn that the officers of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company have commenced operations under the act of the last session, for the improvement of the river, by the erection of a lock and dam at Cross Creek, in the vicinity of Fayetteville. The general plan and specifications are by that able engineer, Mr. Douglass; and the construction of the work is under the immediate direction of Mr. McDuffie, of Cumberland—a gentleman fully competent to the various arduous duties entrusted to him by the Board of Directors.

It would be unjust, in referring to this work, to pass in silence the exertions of the President of the Company. Col. Murchison devotes his whole time to the duties of his office, and is constantly engaged on the river in making the necessary arrangements to push the works forward. His heart and all his energies are in the undertaking. We trust the day is not distant when he, with other friends of the work, and the stockholders, will be rewarded for their labors and sacrifices by the prosperity and added wealth which must flow from a completion of the improvements.

☞ Some persons have blamed the national council of Know Nothings for electing a Universalist their chaplain. But when we consider that Universalism presents *their only chance for salvation*—that *all* must be saved or they lost—we can pardon them even for overlooking the claims of Brigham Young with his *native American* religion. True it was not at all consistent, but then he must be *green* indeed that expects consistency in Know Nothingism.

"SAM" IN FRANKLIN.—A friend in Franklin County, who sends us five new subscribers with the cash, say: "Sam's health is very bad on Sandy Creek. His friends fear he will die about the 2d of August; and I say that if "Sam" thinks the Roman Catholics good at praying folks out of the dark place, he had better join them at once, as that is the only chance for such a wicked monster as he is."

"WESTERN EAGLE" is the title of a new K. N. paper at Rutherfordton, N. C., edited by Chapin and Erwin, and very neatly printed. We trust the Editors will soon make money enough to enable them to enter upon some other and better business, more profitable both to themselves and to the people.

Extract from a letter to the Editors of the Standard, dated

WINTON, Hertford, July 13, 1855.

"The good cause is gaining here. Dr. Shaw will be elected by a large majority. The Know Nothings had a meeting to-day, and only eight persons attended from the country. The meeting contained only twelve persons."

KNOW-NOTHING WITHDRAWALS.

Honest and Independent men coming out from the foul midnight faction.

We copy the following cards of Messrs. Johnson and Goldston from the Fayetteville Carolinian.—They are both respectable gentlemen, and their statements may be relied on as correct:

"BUCKHORN, June 19th, 1855.

MR. EDITOR:—I take this method of saying to the Democratic party of Harnett county that from misrepresentation made to me some time since I was induced to join the Know Nothing council in Buckhorn District; but after joining, and understanding for myself the aims and objects of the party, I felt it my duty to withdraw, which I have done. I call upon every true Democrat to do the same, and rally to the support of the Democratic party and the principles under whose auspices we have advanced with such rapid strides to national greatness. The Democratic party is sufficiently conservative and national for me.—I intend to stand by it for the future, and will support Hon. Warren Winslow for Congress.

Respectfully,
J. R. JOHNSON."

"MOORE COUNTY, July 2d, 1855.

Editor North Carolinian,

DEAR SIR:—Through the false representation of men who professed to be my friends, (formerly Democrats,) and without due deliberation, I was induced to join the order commonly called Know Nothings, thinking, as had been represented, that it was gotten up to break down party strife, and that those who became members of the so-called Know Nothing order, eschewed all connection with the old party organizations, and laid aside all party preferences and prejudices; but I soon found a material difference between their theory and practice, and that said order owed its origin entirely to the scheming brains of the disappointed demagogues who had formerly ruled the then, (now defunct,) whig party. I hereby absolve myself from any further connection with Know Nothingism and all its adjuncts. I never have voted with them nor do I ever intend so to do. Many others in this county have been deceived, but when they find, as I have, what base deception has been practiced upon them, and find themselves in the camp of their enemies who are now as scurrilous in their abuse of Democrats as the old Whig party ever was, will leave them in disgust and rally around the time-honored old flag of Democracy, and do battle with renewed energy. I would say to the Democrats and others of Moore: be not deceived by the fair speeches and promises of the leaders of the oath-bound party—they care but little for you or their country—what they desire and are striking so hard to attain is, the power, that they may ride into office and fatten on the spoils thereof, while you are toiling in the heat of the day—for what?—to keep them pampered, and rolling in ease and affluence.

I send you the name of a new subscriber to your invaluable paper,—find enclosed two dollars.

Respectfully yours,
R. W. GOLDSTON."

We copy the following from the last Asheville News:

"KNOW NOTHINGISM TUMBLING TO PIECES!—Below will be found a Card from eight gentlemen, citizens of Jackson county, washing their hands of Know Nothingism. In addition to these, John B. Allison, Esq., a widely known and deservedly popular man, the Messrs. Zachary, and others, of Jackson; and Hezekiah Allison, and others, of Haywood, are among the "come outers." If the ball continues to roll as it has for a few weeks past, "Sam" will scarcely have enough followers left to give him a decent burial.

MR. ATKIN—We, the undersigned, hereby request you to announce to the public that we have withdrawn from the order commonly called Know Nothings; and we likewise advise all persons who wish to retain in their own hands the great American right of suffrage, to keep out of said order.

W. B. LOVE,
C. BUMGARNER,
WM. BRYSON,
E. L ALLISON,
JAS. RABY,
HENRY DAVIS,
A. W. TRITT,
JOHN SUTTON.

Scott's Creek, Jackson co., June 20th.

Another Shot from "Little Henderson!"

HENDERSON COUNTY, June 30, 1855.

Mr. Atkin—You will please do us the favor to state through your paper that we have withdrawn from the order commonly called "Know Nothings."

MANGUM COMPTON,
S. K. GLAZNER."

The last Goldsborough Tribune contains the following card from Mr. R. W. Moore, announcing his withdrawal:

"LENOIR Co., 3rd July, 1855.

Editor Tribune:

DEAR SIR:—Having been induced by false friends using gross misrepresentations, in an evil hour, I became a member of a secret political party generally known as Know Nothings, and, in some degree, I am acquainted with their principles—unless they have been lately changed. I was and am now a democrat, and was assured on joining—which I did at Kinston—that a democrat I might remain. But I soon found that this was an illusion. I found to my astonishment that all who joined the Order were bound to give up their own opinions and preferences to the will of an unknown irresponsible majority, and must vote as that majority dictates. This at least is my interpretation of their principles, and such principles I could not but regard as illiberal, tyrannical and at utter variance with my ideas of Republican liberty. I therefore came (honestly I hope) to the conclusion that no man can be a member of this party and a freeman at the same time.

The oaths I took I will try to preserve inviolate, but I can and do say that when I was a member I was forced to tell *lies* or evade the truth, which I regarded tantamount to *lying*. All the other members were in the same predicament with myself if they took the same view of the subject. How can a man deny the existence of a party of which he is a sworn member? But when I consider that the poor dupe, honest in his purposes and fondly cherishing in his heart the love of truth, is carried in, blindfolded as it were, not knowing what he is about to say, or do, or swear, until he is sworn, it makes me shudder at the step I took. I am again a free man, and will vote, as I always voted, the democratic ticket. The Order I have left I regard as a corrupt and wicked organization, and fondly hope that none of my young friends, warned by my example, will ever fall into its wily snares or be seduced to vote against the party of their ancestors, the party of the country, the friends of liberty who have been and are now the bulwarks of the nation.

R. W. MOORE.

LENOIR Co., July 3, 1855.

I hereby certify that I have known Mr. R. W. Moore, the subscriber to the foregoing card, for several years, and that implicit confidence is to be placed in his statements. His moral character is unimpeachable.

C. WOOTEN."

The Tribune, in publishing the card of Mr. Moore, says:

"Mr. Moore, of Lenoir county, is but a private unpretending citizen, but a man of acknowledged intelligence and strict integrity. From the fact of his not being known abroad and to add weight to his statements, he has seen fit to attach to his card the certificate of Council Wooten, Esq., who has known him for many years, and whose spotless reputation, unwavering patriotism and warm philanthropy are unsurpassed by any man within our knowledge.

We commend the statements of Mr. Moore to the consideration of all men now members of the Order, especially Ministers of the Gospel and professors of religion—can they, will they continue their connection with men whose principles require such an immense sacrifice of truth, charity and love? Let them as men come out of the foul dens of abolition iniquity, stamp it as a northern trick to deceive them, and rally to the principles of benevolence and love."

The last Democratic Pioneer says:

"MORE WITHDRAWALS!—We have been furnished with the names of FIVE more persons who withdrew from the Know Nothing Council of this town on the night of the 2d inst.; and we hear of still more about to come out from among them. The work goes bravely on! Let it progress! We hope at least to see every true Democrat who may have been induced to join the Order come out and stand, by his former friends by the day of election; and we believe there will be very few, if any of them among the K. N's on that day if they continue to come out as they have done of late. Keep the ball in motion!"

The following will give our readers some idea of the stampede in Tennessee:

"THE STAMPEDE IN TENNESSEE.—The trick of Know Nothingism is now thoroughly understood and properly appreciated by the democracy of Tennessee. There are now few persons belonging to the lodges in that State who were originally members of the democratic party, and as for the old line whigs, they repudiate the Know Nothing organization with scorn and contempt. The reader will perceive from the subjoined letter that the "order" is in about as flourishing a condition in Tennessee as it is in the Old Dominion: *Wash. Union.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

LEWISBURG, MARSHALL Co., (Tenn.) June 21.

The undersigned, citizens of Lewisburg and its vicinity, take occasion to state to the public that we were induced, by insidious persuasion, to, join the "know nothing organization." Among other devices, we were informed that there was nothing in the order that interfered with our principles, and that its object and tendency was to advance sound and conservative principles, and to put down demagogueism. A fair trial has satisfied us that no man who claims to be a freeman can be a know-nothing without a surrender of his rights and privileges; that it is at war with the spirit of republicanism, and virtually destroys the "power of the ballot box."

We have, therefore, withdrawn from the association, and earnestly warn our friends against being caught in a snare so dangerous to civil and religious liberty. Many of us have been denounced for our withdrawal, but we care not for it. We intend to be freemen, and to do our duty as such.

James F. Yowell,	John M. Kaws,
James J. Murray,	W. A. Jackson,
George Collins,	W. J. Blackmore,

OUR PRINCIPLES ARE ONWARD!

EVERY SEASON WE MAKE RENEWED EXertions to supply the wants of our numerous customers. We have this season purchased

A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

CLOTHING

And Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

and to come to the point, are prepared to sell *as low if not lower* than any who sell OUR KIND OF GOODS. *Our* concern is connected with one of the*j*

Largest Importing Houses

in the Union, with capital sufficient to make all purchases for the CASH, consequently the Proprietor of this

THE ONLY CLOTHING HOUSE,

(Exclusively)

IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH,

☞ **Cannot and Shall not be Undersold!** ☜ and unlike the "Town Clock" (vide Standard 28th inst.) has not ceased to *tick*, but will continue to "tick" all those and those only who make prompt payments.

☞ We are located on Fayetteville St., where we have been for the last seven years, opposite everybody.

E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, March 30, 1855. 37—

CALL AND SEE

H. L. EVANS.

NUMBER 29, CHEAP PLACE, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c., which is now in store and ready for exhibition. His stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, particularly to the person BUYING WITH CASH, as great inducements will be offered for the **ready money.**

Call and examine, and be able of a truth to testify to the above. Opposite E. L. Harding's.

H. L. EVANS.

Raleigh, April 3, 1855. 38—

DRESS GOODS.—PLAIN FIGURED PLAIDS and Striped Silks.
Plain Black Watered do., very cheap,
Satin Plaid, Striped, Figured and Plaid Berage,
Chali, Berage De Lane, French Jackonets and common Lawns, a large assortment at very low prices,
Ginghams, Brilliantes, Plain,
Dotted and Figured Swiss Muslins.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855, 39—

BONNETS.—A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Silk, Lace, Leghorn and White and Black Ribbons—a large assortment and very cheap,
Collars, Undersleeves, Chimizetts, Gloves,
Plain and Embd. Handk'fs, Hosiery, &c., at the same place.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

CAPS AND HATS.—BEEBE'S EX-FINE MOLEskin,
Black, Pearl and white soft Hats,
Panama, Straw and Leghorn,
Boots and Shoes—Miles' fine Pump Boots,
do. pegged do.
Robinson's Ladies walking shoes,
Black and colored Gaiters,
Gents fine summer shoes,
Brogans, Calf, Goat and various other kinds,
Ladies Fancy Shoes, Misses and Children's do.

H. L. EVANS.

April 3, 1855. 39—

PERUVIAN GUANO.—We have arranged with Messrs. Barreda & Bro., Agents of the Peruvian Government for supplies of pure Guano of their own importation, and offer it for sale in any quantities at the following prices, *for cash only.*

1 ton or under, 2¾ cts. per lb;
1 to 5 tons $51 per ton of 2,000 lbs;
Over 5 tons $50 per ton " "

Deliveries can be made at our wharves to any of the River Boats, or from our warehouse on west side of the River to the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Road, *free of expense.*

Drayage to the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road will be 50 cts. per ton. Railroad freight from Wilmington to any point on the N. C. Road, not west of Hillsboro, will be $2 per ton.

DEROSSET & BROWN.

June 27, 1855. 63—3m.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.

J. Q. LUFSEY.

Petersburg, July 6, 1855. 65—

POPE & CO.,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.,

WILL GIVE STRICT PERSONAL ATTENTION to the sale of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c., and pledge themselves never to buy for their own account or on commission any of the staple products of the country, in order that their undivided efforts may be given to promote the interest of those who may make consignments to them.

March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

SELECT FAMILY GROCERIES. POPE & CO. GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG VA., Keep constantly on hand a select and extensive stock of Groceries, suitable for Planters and Families, among which may always be found:

Old Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee,
Stewart's A B and C Refined Sugars,
Stewart's best lonf Sugars,
New crops New Orleans Molasscss; in bbls, and half bbls,
Old crop Cuba Molasses, in hhds, and bbls,
Swedes and English Iron,
Sperm, adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Western Bacon, Middlings, Shoulders and Joles,
Cumberland Nails, from 3 to 20 penny weight,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

WINES AND LIQUORS. POPE & CO., GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, PETERSBURG, VA., Have on hand a select and very superior stock of Wines and Liquors. They particularly invite attention to their

French Brandies, imported 1850 and 1851,
Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum,
Maderia, Port and Sherry Wine,
Heidsick Champaigne, do.
Imperial Eagle " do.
St. Julien Claret do.
London Porter,
Bumgardner's very Old Rye Whiskey,
Richardson's " " "
Pure Extract of Rye,
March 20, 1855. 34—6m.

$40 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE subscriber, on the 12th of September, 1854, a negro boy named ELIAS. Said boy is a bright mulatto, a little under 6 feet high, round full face a little freckled, well featured, one of his thumbs disfigured, fieet not flat like most negroes. He may be lurking somewhere in Randolph or Guilford, or he may be endeavoring to make his way to the North-West. I will give a reward of $40 for his apprehension and confinement, if taken out of the State, and $25 if taken within the State, so that I get him. Any information concerning said boy will be thankfully received. It may be that said boy has procured free papers, but remember his thumb. My postoffice is Sandy Creek, Randolph County, N. C.

ABNER COLTRAIN.

Randolph Co., N. C., March 28, 1855. 34—tf.

HATS! HATS!—McGEE & WILLIAMS, HAVE in store a very large and well selected assortment of HATS for Spring and Summer wear for men, boys and children, consisting of Leghorn, Panama, Manilla, Campeachy, Maricaibo, Pedal Straw, Canada Straw, Palm Leaf, China Pearl, Alboni Jockey, Wide Awake, Shanghai.

Also, superb Moleskin Hats of the latest style.

51—

FANS! FANS!—WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE and choice supply of Fans, comprising many varieties rom the most superb Chinese down to six pence Palm leaf. Call at McGEE & WILLIAMS.

51—

DENTISTRY.

DR. P. BABCOCK,

HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN RALEIGH, has taken and neatly furnished rooms over Mr. Roulhac's store, suitable to the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him, so far, he hopes by careful attention, and excellent operations, to merit a continuance of the same.

Teeth inserted, from one to a full sett, with, or without artificial gums, and warranted.

Dr. B. is happy to be able to inform his patrons, and all others who have not learned the fact, that a tooth need not necessarily be lost because the nerve is exposed, but may be surely saved, if properly treated, and filled in the best manner.

REFERENCES:
(BY PERMISSION.)

Rev. Dr. Mason, Raleigh,	Rev. Dr. Seabury, N. Y.
Rev. Dr. Smedes, "	Dr. J. Parmly, "
Dr. F. J. Haywood, "	Dr. Geo. E. Hawes, "
Hon. H. Waddell, C. Hill,	Drs. Chase & Hacker, Geo.

Raleigh May 10, 1855. 48—tf.

JUST RECEIVED.—A LOT FAMILY GROCERIES, Crushed and Brown Sugars, Java, Bohea, Rio and Laguira Coffees, G. P. Tea, Soap, Candles, Snuff and Segars. Also, a lot of chewing Tobacco, on commission by the box at factory prices. At

LITCHFORD & COOKE'S.

June 26, 1855. 62—

FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS.—WE HAVE recently received quite an addition to our assortment of fine summer pants.

E. L. HARDING.

May 25, 1855 58—

Great Mail Route from Hillsborough to the North, by the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad.

UNDER THE SCHEDULE RECENTLY ADOPTED on the North Carolina Rail Road, passengers can go North without detention at Raleigh or elsewhere.

On the arrival at Raleigh of the train from the west, the conductor of the Road will be in attendance to take charge of the baggage and check it to Baltimore or Washington City, whilst the passengers will be allowed an hour and a half to get breakfast and refresh themselves.

They will be conveyed to and from the Hotels in omnibuses *free of charge.*

Leaving Raleigh at 10 minutes past 7, they will reach Weldon in abundant time for all the day trains going North and South.

By this route the passenger will be at no trouble or expense about his baggage, as the conductor of this Road will take charge of, and give a check for it at the N. C. Railroad Depot.

Through Tickets from Weldon to New York, by Petersburg or Portsmouth, $12.

L. O'B. BRANCH, *Prest.*

Raleigh, April 28, 1855. 45—tf.

☞ Register, Hillsborough Recorder and Greensborough Patriot copy 1 month.

NOTICE.—THE EXERCISES OF THE PRESENT session of Red Mountain Female Academy will close with a public Examination on the 11th and 12th of June.

Addresses from one or more distinguished individuals are expected on the occasion. Patrons especially, and the public generally, are requested to attend.

The next session will commence the second Thursday in July. Terms as follows:

Primary English branches,	$7 50
Grammar and Geography,	12 00
Algebra and Philosophy,	12 50
Latin, Greek or French, with other branches,	15 00
Embroidery,	15 00
Music,	3 00

GEO. W. JONES,
Chm'n of Executive Committee.

May 4, 1855. 47—8w.

TEA.—THE FOLLOWING CHOICE VARIETIES of green tea have just been received and are for sale at the Drug Store of HAYWOOD & SCOTT:

Young Hyson, Silver Leaf, Golden Chop,
Gun Powder, Plantation, Oulong, and
Neplus.

Raleigh, March 16, 1855. 33—

"THE SPECTATOR."

A WEEKLY JOURNAL PUBLISHED AT WASHINGTON CITY.

THE UNDERSIGNED PROPOSE TO COMMENCE about the first of June next, in the City of Washington, the publication of a weekly newspaper, to be called the SPECTATOR, designed for general circulation among the people of the United States. Its columns will contain a full digest of the news of the day, foreign and domestic; a weekly review of finance and the markets; a synopsis of the proceedings of Congress during its session; tables of election returns; the important political action of State legislatures, and of party conventions; interesting miscellaneous and scientific matter; articles on Agriculture; together with original articles upon the leading topics of the day. Much valuable information relative to the operations of the Executive Departments of the Government, together with a weekly list of new patents, will be found in its columns. A large portion of its space will be devoted to light literature, original and selected. Its location as the political centre of the Union, will afford opportunities always to procure the latest information on public affairs.

It is the intention of the undersigned to make the SPECTATOR an acceptable visiter to every house in the Union, and it will therefore not assume on any occasion the position of a partizan paper, nor will it owe any allegiance to men; but entertaining fixed and decided views on questions of political economy, and upon our system of government, it will disseminate and promulgate them as occasion may require—always keeping carefully in view the interests of the country, growing out of foreign as well as domestic affairs.

The SPECTATOR will be printed in quarto from, on good paper and new type; each number containing eight pages of matter, making one volume annually of 416 pages.—Each volume will be accompanied by a full and complete index to its contents, thus making it a most valuable paper for preservation and reference. It will be published every Saturday morning, at $2 per annum, payable always in advance. No paper will be continued beyond the time for which it is paid.

All subscription and communications on business should be addressed to the undersigned at Washington, D. C.

AUG. F. HARVEY & Co.

Washington City, May 22, 1855. 52—

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned having at May Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Wake county, qualified as rator, *cum testamento annexo*, of John D. Powell, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the es tate of the said John D. Powell, to come forward and make payment. And to those having claims against said estate to present them, or this notice will be pleaded under the act of Assembly.

JOS. D. POWELL, *Administrator.*

May 25, 1855. 53—3m.

☞ The undersigned will be in the City of Raleigh during our next August Court, specially for the purpose of settling up the affairs of his testator.

JOS. D. POWELL.

PINEY POINT LINE TO BALTIMORE.
ON SUNDAY OF EACH WEEK.
FARE ONLY $4.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT the comfortable Steamer MARYLAND, Captain Chas. E. Mitchell, having been entirely refitted, enlarged and improved in every respect, is now on the route between Petersburg and Baltimore once weekly.

Passengers by this agreeable and economical line will leave Petersburg by the Morning Train on Sunday of each week at 4½ o'clock, A. M., and reach Baltimore in the course of the night, thus securing a connection with the different lines out of Baltimore the following morning in any direction.

Returning, passengers will leave Baltimore on the afternoon of Wednesday of each week, at 5 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at Petersburg, by a special train, at an early hour next evening.

Fare in either direction, $4. Forward Cabin passengers same price, but with meals on board of the steamer Maryland included.

Fare for first class passengers between Baltimore and Philadelphia, by the New Castle and Frenchtown line, $2 50; for second class do. $1 50—making the whole fare from Petersburg to Philadelphia, by this agreeable line, $6 50 only, for the first class passengers, and $5 50 for second class do., including meals for the latter on board the steamer Maryland.

For further particulars, or through tickets, apply at the Office of the Richmond, Petersburg and Potomac Rail Road Company.

RICHARD FURT, JR., Ticket Agent.

P. S.—Fare to Piney Point, with privilege of returning at any time during the boat season, $4 only.

R. F., JR., Ticket Agent.

February 27, 1855. 39—tf.

SLOAN'S MODEL ARCHITECT.—IN TWO volumes—Quarto. To those contemplating building, either in ornamental or plain styles, this work is desirable as a text book. Each plan has following it a table showing the estimated cost of every article required to complete it, so that the expenses of the building may be determined accurately. The details are drawn to a scale, and the mechanic may at once obtain from its pages every measurement necessary as well as the appearance of the building when completed. It contains a frontispiece, printed in five colours; a plan for a painted ceiling, printed in nine colours; two ground plans, elegantly printed in three colours; a grapery superbly printed, in four colours; together with 61 sheets of elevations, exhibiting 105 plates of front perspective, and interior views of cottages, villas, churches, and school houses, printed in two colours, and 119 plates, exhibiting in minute detail the finer and ornamental portions of masonry, wood and iron work, making an aggregate of 229 plates in the work. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Raleigh, May 1855. N. C. Bookstore.

New Bakery and Candy Manufactory.

MRS. HARDIE DESIRES TO SAY TO THE public that she has recently employed a superior Baker and Candy Maker. She will keep constantly for sale

Cakes and Candies of great Variety,

and is now prepared to execute orders for cake for dinners and parties. Families and hotels can be supplied with any kind or any quality of desserts.

She will fill orders for Candy at wholesale, and forward it to any part of the State.

Raleigh, Nov. 29, 1854. 3—tf.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1855 and close the last Thursday in May.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.

T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.

Dec. 19, 1854. 9—1yw.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.
GREENSBORO', N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on Wednesday 1st August.

The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing every thing necessary to a solid and ornamental education.

It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days' absence at the commencement of the year when the classes are formed and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupil for weeks.

Catalogues containing the Course of Study, Expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal.*

June 19, 1855. 60—3m.

COTTON FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS 150 bales of Cotton he wishes to sell, at the gin, 10 miles East of Raleigh.

N. PRICE.

July 22, 1855. 1076—w2w

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THE

Most Attractive Stock of

FOREIGN DRY GOODS

they ever offered in this City, comprising

RICH FIGURED AND PLAIN
DRESS SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
WATERED SILKS,
PLAID AND STRIPED
POU DE SOIES,
BLACK GROS DE RHINES,
CANTON SILKS,

GROS DE NAPLES
FLORENCES,
MARCELLINES,
SATINS,
RICH PRINTED AND PLAIN
BARAGES,
GRENADINES AND HERNANIS,

ORGANDIES,
JACKONETS,
LAWNS, PRINTS, CHALLIES,
BAREGE DE LAINES,
SUMMER BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
POPLINETTS AND CRAPE
DE SPANGNE,
CRAPE SHAWLS,
of every description.

BONNET and CAP RIBBONS,
TAFFETA and SATIN RIBBONS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
GLOVES and HOSIERY.

Also, 300,000 yards of PORTSMOUTH, HADLEY AND LODI LAWNS, from 5 to 15 cents per yard.

March 15, 1855. 33—

Attention, Ladies!

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER TAKE PLEASURE in informing the Ladies that their assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER MANTILLAS is now ready for exhibition, which they will be pleased to show them at their Store.

No. 8, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

March 15, 1855. 33—

STILL THEY COME!

TAKE OFF THE OLD BEAVER AND DON ONE OF those beautiful Spring and Summer Hats, which have this month been received, comprising all the styles of Straw, Felt, Wool and Fur Hats out, viz:

Men's	Black Leghorn Hats,
"	Tan " "
"	Tea Col'r " "
"	Canton "
"	Petal "
"	Panama "
"	Cavalier "
"	Wide Awake "
"	Octagon "
"	Sebastopol "

Boys and Misses Hats and Caps, Bloomers and Flats of all kinds. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,
AND BEST READING
Weekly Paper in Virginia,
IS THE

WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMNS READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FROM AND after the 30th January, all dues to this Road for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods as the case may be.

This arrangement will afford great advantages to our customers by superseding the necessity of their employing more than one forwarding agent between New York and Raleigh, and having their goods or produce subjected to only one handling.

Agents cannot violate the above rule without subjecting themselves to removal.

The greatest care will continue to be taken by the officers and agents of the Company in every department of its business to accommodate the public and promote the interests of its customers.

Whilst the Western merchants are going North a passenger train will leave Raleigh in the afternoon, on the arrival of the train from the West on the N. C. Road, due notice of which will be given.

By order of the Board of Directors,

L. O'B. BRANCH, *President.*

As the Company has two Depots in Raleigh, merchants ordering goods to go up the N. C. Road are requested to have them distinctly marked so that their destination may be known, and they may be loaded to the through Depot from Petersburg or Portsmouth.

Raleigh, Jan. 17, 1855. 16—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING IN the name of HAYWOOD & SCOTT is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All those indebted to the concern are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.

E. BURKE HAYWOOD,
CHARLES G. SCOTT.

Raleigh, July 2nd, 1855. 66—

DR. E. BURKE HAYWOOD, WILL CONTINUE the Drug Business at the Store heretofore occupied by HAYWOOD & SCOTT, and will keep a large and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals; Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs; Paints, Oils and Varnishes; Window Glass and Putty; Perfumery and Soap; Teeth and Hair Brushes; Segars, Tobacco, &c.. &c.

To which he calls the attention of his friends and customers, being determined to sell as low as any house in the City.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and Prescriptions put up by a careful and competent person.

Raleigh, July 2nd, 1855. 67—

CHAPEL HILL.—THE UNDERSIGNED returns his thanks for past patronage, and takes this opportunity of announcing to his friends that his line of hacks from Chapel Hill to Durham's station will, as heretofore, run in connection with the cars at that point, leaving Durham's immediately upon the arrival of the cars from the east and arriving at Chapel Hill daily at 10 o'clock, A. M. This is the nearest point from R. R. by 4 miles to C. H. He has the pleasure to state that he has made vast improvements in his line of hacks, by adding new and repairing old ones, and also by *reducing the fare. There will always be at Durham's extra hacks to accommodate any number of passengers.*

J. H. WATSON.

July 5, 1855. 63—5t.

EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE,
WASHINGTON CO., VA.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the 16th day of August next.

TERMS.

Tuition per session of five months,	$17 50
Board " " " "	36 75
Washing " " " "	5 00
Fuel per " " "	2 00
Contingent charge " " "	1 25
	$62 50

We invite the especial attention of parents and guardians to the advantages here offered to young men desirous of a finished collegiate or business education.

The location of the College, in a quiet valley, ten miles from a town; the freedom, consequently, from temptations to vice; the full and thorough course of study; the experience and ability of the Faculty; the wholesome discipline; the facilities for Lectures afforded by ample Apparatus, Libraries and Cabinet; and withal the cheapness of terms, and healthfulness of position, cannot fail to secure to this College, as heretofore, a liberal patronage.

For further information address

E. E. WILEY, *President.*
Emory P. O., Va.

July 5th, 1855. 66—w8t.

TWO PROFESSORS WANTED.

WANTED IN THE "WAYNE INSTITUTE," Goldsborough, N. C., two professors to take charge of the Greek, Chemical and Engineering Departments. Southern men are preferred. Address,

N. B. COBB, Goldsborough, N. C.

July 6, 1855. 65—2tpd.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANT LOST.

LOST SINCE THE 29TH DAY OF LAST MARCH, a Bounty Land Warrant, No. 12, 977 for 80 acres of land issued to Winfield Morgan some time in 1851. All persons are hereby cautioned against trading for such warrant, as it was issued after the death of the said Winfield Morgan, and his widow, Hasketh Morgan, intends applying for a warrant under the act 3d March last.

W. H. JOYNER, Agent for Hasketh Morgan
of Granville Co., N. C.

June 26, 1855. 62—6w.

First Premium Blank Books.

JNO. B. EGE,

(Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va., next to Pannill & Sons.)

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, OF HIS OWN MANufacture, and makes to order all sizes, styles and prices of Ledgers, Journals, Blotters, Cash, Railroad, Bank books, &c., &c.

Neatly ruled to any pattern, having an improved ruling machine; and having obtained the *first prize* at the Fair of the Union Agricultural Society of Virginia and North Carolina, would solicit a continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended to him.

Call and examine.

☞ Northern prices.

Petersburg, March 2, 1855. 30—tf.

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CARolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.
Henry D. Turner, do.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.'
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY

J. B. G. Roulhac, *President.*
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams,
T. H. Selby,
C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

FOR SALE,

A highly valuable water-power on a neverfailing stream, with an abundant supply of water, and near the Railroad.

THE SUBSCRIBER, INTENDING TO REMOVE to the southwest, wishes to sell his

OIL, GRIST, AND SAW MILLS

situate on Neuse River, about nine miles northeast of the city of Raleigh, and two and a half miles from Huntsville Depot, on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

The mill tract contains about thirty-two acres of land lying on both sides of the river.

The OIL MILL is in perfect order, its machinery is of the most approved construction, and is capable of producing fifteen thousand gallons, per annum, of cotton seed, linseed and castor oil. There are also attached to it one of Carver's largest size cotton gins and a cotton screw. Fifteen year's acquaintance with the oil making business justifies him in the remark that it is one of the most profitable and satisfactory that he has any knowledge of.

The SAW MILL, re-built two years ago, and running with Hotchkiss's vertical wheels, is surpassed by few in the country, and a ready sale is found for the lumber at the mill.

The GRIST MILL has a large custom, and being in a thickly settled and largely grain-growing neighbourhood, would, with slight repairs, command a custom yielding 500 barrels of toll corn a year, while at a small expense a flour mill could be attached to it which would yield an annual toll of one thousand bushels of wheat.

A more favourable opportunity for a profitable investment, in Wake county, has never been presented. In the hands of a prudent and energetic man, who would give them his personal attention, these mills would pay for themselves in a very short time.

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS residence immediately opposite the Bank of the State. The lot faces 310 feet on Newbern street, and runs back 150 feet with Blunt street. The improvements consist of the dwelling containing six comfortable rooms, a servant's house with five rooms, a kitchen, an office, and a stable. The garden is one of the largest and most productive in the City, and is well stocked with fruit trees.

Persons desiring to purchase will be shown the premises on application to WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

Raleigh, June 19th, 1855. 61—tf.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

WITH THE VIEW OF EXTENDING THE CIRculation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the Proprietors have commenced the issue of a *WEEKLY PAPER*, which contains all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was a half century ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the issues which Know Nothingism has brought before the country.

TERMS.

Daily Paper,	per annum,	$7
Semi-Weekly,	"	5
Weekly,	"	2

TO CLUBS.

For six copies of the Daily,	"	35
For six copies of the Semi-Weekly,	"	25
For six copies of the Weekly,	"	10
For fifteen copies of the Weekly,	"	25

Address

RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT,
Richmond, Va.

June 20, 1855. 1080—w8w.

OUR RECENT ARRIVALS.—PER EXPRESS.

June 11th, 1855.

100 BLACK SATIN ALPACA SACKS.
50 Frocks.
150 White and Bro. Duck Linen Frocks.
25 Check Marseilles Frocks.

Also.

Gauze Marinor Under Shirts.
Silk " "
Spun " "
Lisle Thread " "
Cotton " "
Fancy and plain Silk ½ Hose.
" and Cotton. do.

We are now selling the *above goods* cheaper than ever.

E. L. HARDING.

June 11th, 1855. 58—sw.

Nag's Head Hotel and Ocean Retreat.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS FAVORITE RESORT would inform the health and pleasure-seeking public, that the above establishment will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st of July.

He has made ample arrangements with persons in the several surrounding counties for constant supplies of Fowls, Game, Fish, fresh Butter, and all the delicacies of the contiguous markets.

Experienced assistants, and polite, accommodating servants are engaged.

The fine German Band is re-engaged for the season.

No pains or expense will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

TERMS:

Families per month,	$33,00
Single gentlemen by the month per day,	1,25
" " per day,	2,00

A. E. JACOBS, Proprietor.

June 2, 1855. 56—6w.

NOVELTY IRON WORKS!!!

RALEIGH, N. C.

MANUFACTURE OF HORIZONTAL, AND Vertical Steam Engines, Tubular, Flue, and Cylindrical Boilers; Circular, Vertical, and Portable Saw Mills, complete, Grist Mills, Car Building, &c., &c. Iron & Brass Castings of all descriptions, including ornamental railing &c.

One of the Partners has been engaged in the above business for a number of years, and has turned out some of the best Engines and Saw Mills in the State, which can be testified to, by many who have purchased of him.

We are also making preparation for the manufacturing of the most improved Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and other Farming Implements. All we ask is, that our friends will give us a fair trial and see if they cannot thereby not only save their money at home, but a heavy tariff of transportation.

SILAS BURNS & CO.

June 9th, 1855. 57—6m.

THE LITERARY LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE of the Countess of Blessington, by R. R. Madden, M. K. J. A., in two volumes. For sale by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, May 3, 1855. 47—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Whl. H. Haywood, Jr.

Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.

P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.

March 29, 1853. 34—

Law Copartnership.

MILLER AND ROGERS,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 66—tf.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.

REFERENCES:

THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Sentter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va.
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*

September 16, 1863. 87—

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.

B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.

June 6, 1854. 58—

KADER BIGGS & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.

References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.

October 23, 1854. 96—1y w

Texas Real Estate Brokerage,
COLLECTING AND LAND AGENCY.
RAYMOND, FREEMAN & CO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
City of Austin, Texas.

D. C. FREEMAN, JR. N. C. RAYMOND. G. R. FREEMAN

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CLAIMS against the State or individuals collected and adjusted, and remittances made by exchange on New Orleans, or any of the northern cities, if desired.

A THOROUGH and intimate knowledge of the country, and the land system, insures superior locations and the best titles.

STRANGERS looking at Texas may always have some leading items and useful hints at the office of this Agency.

REGISTERS open for examination.

☞ Office in Congress Avenue.

May 20, 1854. 54—1y.

JOHN B. BYNUM,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
JACKSON, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Northampton, Bertie, Halifax and Hertford Counties.

Jackson